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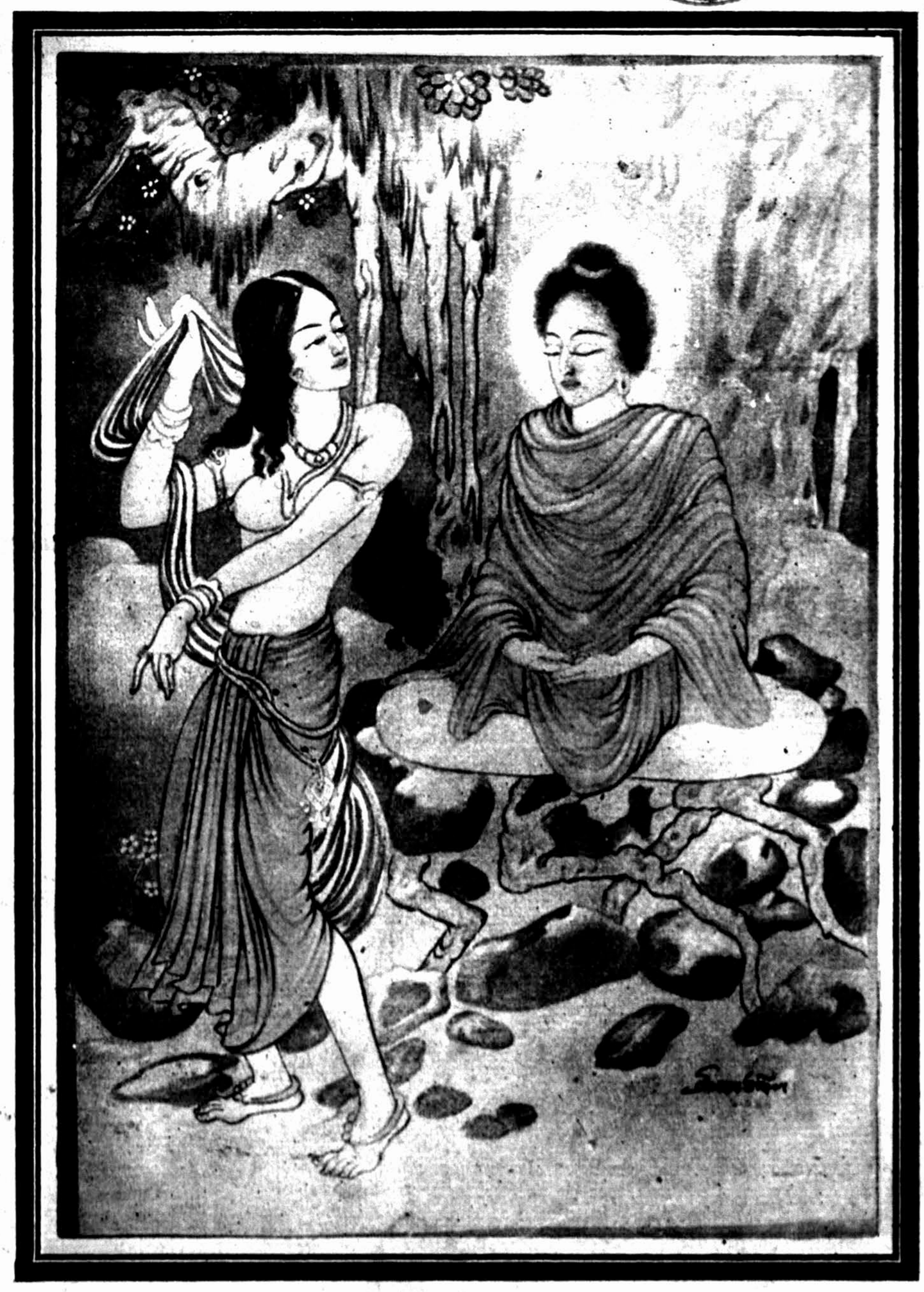

TEMPTATION OF BUDDHA

—From A Painting by Syt. Sarada Ukil

"The Washerman's Wife and Son."
(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)

"Hamam"—The Bath Room of Moghul Emperors, in Delhi Fort.
(Photo by J. M. Khandwala.)

German girls showing gymnastics at the Reichs Congress of "Strength through Joy" movement in Hamburg.

Left:—GIVING THE SUN MORE WORK.—Filling the salt pans at Kharada near Malad with salt water.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

Right:—GLASS WOMAN reveals Secret of Life:—This picture shows a side view revealing the spine, kidneys, bladder, intestines and bone and nerve structure.

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on 21 April, 2017

My Escape From Devil's Island

A SANCTUARY AFTER FIFTEEN TERRIBLE *YEARS—ENGLISHMEN TREAT US AS UNFORTUNATE MEN, NOT AS BEASTS, AND REFUSE TO TURN US OVER TO FRENCH CONSUL—TWENTY DAYS OF KINDNESS, GOOD, FOOD, HOSPITALITY — WE RECEIVE A BOAT FROM THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT TRINIDAD, IN WHICH TO CONTINUE OUR VOYAGE OF ESCAPE.*

By RENE BELBENOIT

CONVICT NO. 46635

In the first instalment of his amazing story of escape from Devil's Island Rene Belbenoit, former French journalist and France's most famous fugitive from the penal colony of Guiana, told of the dash down the jungle river in an Indian canoe for which a crude sail had been fashioned. With five companions he fought the Caribbean Sea for seventeen days. Finally quarrelling broke out, the other fugitives insisting that they could stand it no longer, that he was off his course, and threatening to take the steering of the sea-tossed craft into their own hands and seek the mainland coast again —in search of fresh water and food. Belbenoit was forced to draw his pistol and threaten his five companions with instant death if they touched the sail.

I did not want to kill my five companions. As I looked at them over the barrel of my stubby pistol I realized that, like myself, they had swallowed much salt water from the angry sea; were hungry, and scared of the shark-infested water. Their insistence on my turning the tiller, changing the sail, and heading in for land was born of desperation and not personal animosity.

"You are mad!" I said to them. "The coast is Venezuelan territory. You will surely be arrested and returned to Devil's Island. We cannot be far from Trinidad. There we'll be safe. I promise you, in Trinidad we will be safe to rest, eat good food, revive our strength, before taking to the sea again."

"Turn the sail!" Berbert shout-

Rene Belbenoit after 15 years, a prisoner on Devil's Island. He was hardly more than a skeleton of his former self.

ed to Chifflot. I aimed my pistol at Chifflot, but at the same instant Dardar jumped up, tried to spring past him and snatch my gun. Before I could fire Dardar had slipped, fallen against Chifflot, and both of them tumbled against the half-submerged gunwale

"Beasts!" yelled Casquette. "You're going to capsize us all!" He siezed Dardar by the ankle, hit him behind the ear with his bony fist.

"Better tie him up!" Panama cautioned, throwing Casquette ome wet cord. The unconscious an was securely tied, hands and et together so he couldn't move. en Casquette put his hand to forehead and looked over the

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Rohri Cautiously I tried view without risking slaught. I turned the

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ove oig wave, and as we crested the foaming whitecap I saw that they were not trying to out-wit me. There, against the horizon, were high, green mountains outlined against the blue sky.

The sight of those mountains wiped all animosity, all evil talk, all quarrelling, from our minds and voices. We all shouted joyously, smiles replaced anger-drawn scowls. I pulled the tiller back and set the course again. The wind increased behind us. We had been at sea seventeen days in a canoe that needed constant bailing, but now each of my companions except Dardar bailed happily as the sail bulged under the pressure of the breeze.

A few hours later we were riding the swells off shore. A thatched house set in a grove of cocoanut palms seemed deserted. I turned the tiller and steered the how through the waves until the canoe, like a surf board, was shot up on the glistening white beach. My companions tried to leap ashore eagerly, but they were so weak that they stumbled and fell sprawled out on the dry sand like men suddenly robbed of all strength.

"Now do as you please!" I said. And I cast my pistol far out into the sea.

Some Negroes, fishing along the beach with nets passed us, circling us warily, but I called to them, begged them to climb the trees and get us some water cocoanuts to drink and eat. They put down their nets, climbed the trees, secured the nuts. But they would not approach nearer than fifty feet. They rolled the nuts down the beach to us and then went off hurriedly.

Acknowledge Their Arrival

I hacked off the tops of five nuts, passed one to each of my companions. I cut the cords that bound Dardar and lifted him out of the slimy canoe, held the cool sweet liquid to his mouth as he drank. We drank the water of two nuts apiece, ate the white meat, then started to wabble across the sand like drunken

(Continued On Page 54)

"My companion tried to leap ashore eagerly, but they were so weak they stumbled and fell sprawled out on the dry sand like men suddenly robbed of all strength."

GAMBLING DENS OF NEW YORK

Hydra-headed Evil Flourishes Merrily Despite All Restrictive Laws

What shall we do about gambling? The question has been vigorously debated for generations. Recently it came up again in the New York State Constitutional Convention. The problem is not one of morals only, but of economics, because in the country as a whole it is estimated that about dol. 3,000,000,000 a year changes hands as the result of the many forms of gambling, writes Mr. Russell Owen in the "New York Times" Magazine.

The New York Constitution provides. ". . . . . nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, bookmaking, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this State; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offences against any of the provisions of this section." Yet scenes such as these that follow occur every day in New York and in many other cities of the country.

Undercover Betting

In a large building a man sits at his desk, looking over a racing sheet which shows the horses running at the various tracks, their jockeys, the probable odds on them and the condition of the track. He throws his cigar into a basket and picks up the telephone.

"Hello, Charlie," he says to his bookmaker. "Put dol. 50 for me on Happy Days. Sure on the nose. If she doesn't win, she won't even show. Okay."

Then he turns his attention to business. Perhaps he is a manufacturer, a merchant, a lawyer, maybe a stock broker who is bored by the market and who is turning his attention more and more to the races. Perhaps he wins and perhaps he does not. He is one of the group of men who play the races from their offices, even from their homes, and who often wager much more than dol. 50 on a race. There are men who have won dol. 100,000 in a day, and they have not done it by making piker bets. But the big bettors, with the exception of a rare few, lose as consistently as the little fellows.

And while the boss is making his wager over the telephone his clerks, stenographers, and even office boys, may be trying to decide what they will bet for the day. If they haven't enough money for the dol. 1 or dol. 2 minimums accepted by the bookmakers, they may pool their money. And they don't use the office telephones as a rule, for the telephone bookmakers would not bother with them. They run out during the lunch hour and place their bets with the neighbourhood bookie.

Shift to a bar-room or restaurant, anywhere in New York City. Here is where the men who bet from dol. 2 to dol. 50 on a race sit about and study their racing sheets while sipping drinks and amiably quarrelling over their luck on the preceding day. They may slip in from time to time from their offices, because they do not want their employers to know that they are playing the horses regularly. But they are a familiar part of the racing fraternity.

Outside are lounging two or three men, who apparently have nothing to do. They are dispassionate, detached. Their faces are blank, and their eyes indifferent, unless they are new to the game. No matter what the gamblers inside may do, no matter what their luck may be, these bookmakers win from them consistently.

Occasionally, one will walk away to a telephone and send a message or get some information which will be of doubtful value to the men at the bar. He will step in and go up to a client, whispering so softly that only the man he is talking to can hear. His hand may meet the other's in a swift and almost unnoticeable gesture, in which money is passed. If the man making the bet has not lost too frequently, and has credit with the bookmaker, the transfer of money may be deferred.

Then the bookmaker disappears, and the gamblers settle down to wait, perhaps looking up the entries in the next race. As a rule they have more hope than luck.

Wire Service

What happens to the bets? The bookmaker calls a telephone number on a downtown New York exchange—Worth or Rector, perhaps—and by some miracle gets a bookmaker working for a syndicate in New Jersey, usually in Jersey City. He sits at a desk with a sheet in front of him on which he records the amounts to be placed on horses in the many races that are being held in various parts of the country. For the time being, he is a business man. The syndicate, or the large banker-bookmaker with a New Jersey office, has wires connecting him with every important track in Florida, New York, Maryland and other States, and over them comes information as to odds and the outcome of a race. He uses not only leased telephone and telegraph wires but also wires over which so-called news bureaus send out racing information by means of teletypewriters.

The owner of one big racing news system, who is not a bookmaker, had an income of dol. 6,000,000 a year, it was testified before the Federal Communications Commission investigating certain telephone companies. Cities and towns from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and up into Canada, are linked together by these many information systems.

They are of great value to the large bookmaker, for when he gets a wager which is too large for him to handle alone he "hedges," passes it on to other bookmakers, or sends it to his agents at a pari-mutuel track, where it is put on the machines. The pari-mutuel machines determine the odds on a horse by the amount of money placed; they work mathematically, so that the larger the total sum wagered, the smaller the odds. The bookmaker uses this handy device to keep down his losses, for, obviously, if the word goes out that a lot of money is being wagered on a certain horse, the money dumped at the track by the bookmakers may change the odds from 15 to 1 to even money. And the bookmaker in a faraway city settles for the odds determined by the pari-mutuel machines.

Half an hour later the bookmaker in Manhattan saunters back to the bar, and breaks the sad news to his clients. Sometimes, however, they win, and then they forget all about their losses and bet some more.

Open Betting

Turn now from surreptitious gambling to the race track. There is excitement, betting is open, and the horses and crowds give colour and life to the scene. No backroom stuff here, but gay exhilaration.

Wagers at New York tracks are placed with bookmakers who give definite odds and have to stick to them, and there exists the strange condition that they may operate under the stand but not outside, on the lawn or in the stands. A bookmaker who wandered about would be an offence in the eyes of the law, which says there shall be no bookmaking, but which does not provide a penalty for it. In most other States where there is racing the betting is done on pari-mutuel machines, but these are under the stand also.

Before a race the gamblers gather around the bookies, or at the windows of the pari-mutuel counter, and place their bets after anxious consultation of the racing sheet, or guided by tips and bunches. For they are superstitious these gambling folk. And at the last minute they rush out to the lawn or to the stands to see the four-legged piece of dynamite on which they have wagered p around until the barrier Then there are a few minutes while the horse around the turn, down stretch, and come pound jockeys clinging to the and plying whips. women shriek until hoarse, and fall bac seats, most of them they have lost. The down to collect. It scene, but most of the race do not see back in their bars

The Policy Game

Up in Harlem, or in the Italian section, or in office buildings all

(Continued on Page 53)

Rohri:- City Of One Thousand & One Tombs

(By G. K. HARJANI)

Sir R. Burton, in his beautiful story on Sind, tells how Sind, the desert land, with bald hills, turned into a garden full of sweet breezes. He says, "Discarded by Brahma (Hindu Mythological God of Rain) for no rain falls in Sind, it prayed to Shiva (the God of Rivers) and Shiva came to its help. He who is the Lord of barren grounds and burning places, and from his whose head flow the eternal holy waters that nourish India, heard the prayer of this barren place—Sind—and behold His mercy changed the original plan inasmuch as He extended the course of the 'River of five waters', so that it flowed into this desert as the river Sindhu. But Shiva's angels are not satisfied to find happy any body and cursed His humble devotees Sind, saying 'The first shall be the last and the last shall be the first.' Hence one can think how the flirst three ancient places of Sind, viz., Tatta, Rohri, and Sewhan have become the last."

Karachi has long usurped the status of Tatta, the ancient capital of Sind; Sukkur has eclipsed Rohri, the most ancient place of civilization and so also Dadu, which has recently become a district, has robbed Sewhan, the ancient capital of Sind, in days of Sambos, of all its past splendour.

All these three places, which were first the best places or cities of Sind, have become last and are now deserted towns, with their ruins, covering miles. Each one of these places, is a city of million tombs, and if the glamour romance, and subtle charm of East consists of these old mystic towers and temples, mausoleums and mosques, which attract strangers and tourists, then let us talk and re-talk all about their ancient and past splendour

Two miles away from Sukkur is Rohri, whose junction station attracts so many passengers, for it is the first best North-Western Railway station in Sind. We drop to see it, but are disillusioned to find it now dry, dusty and dead town, but once it was the famous city of Sind.

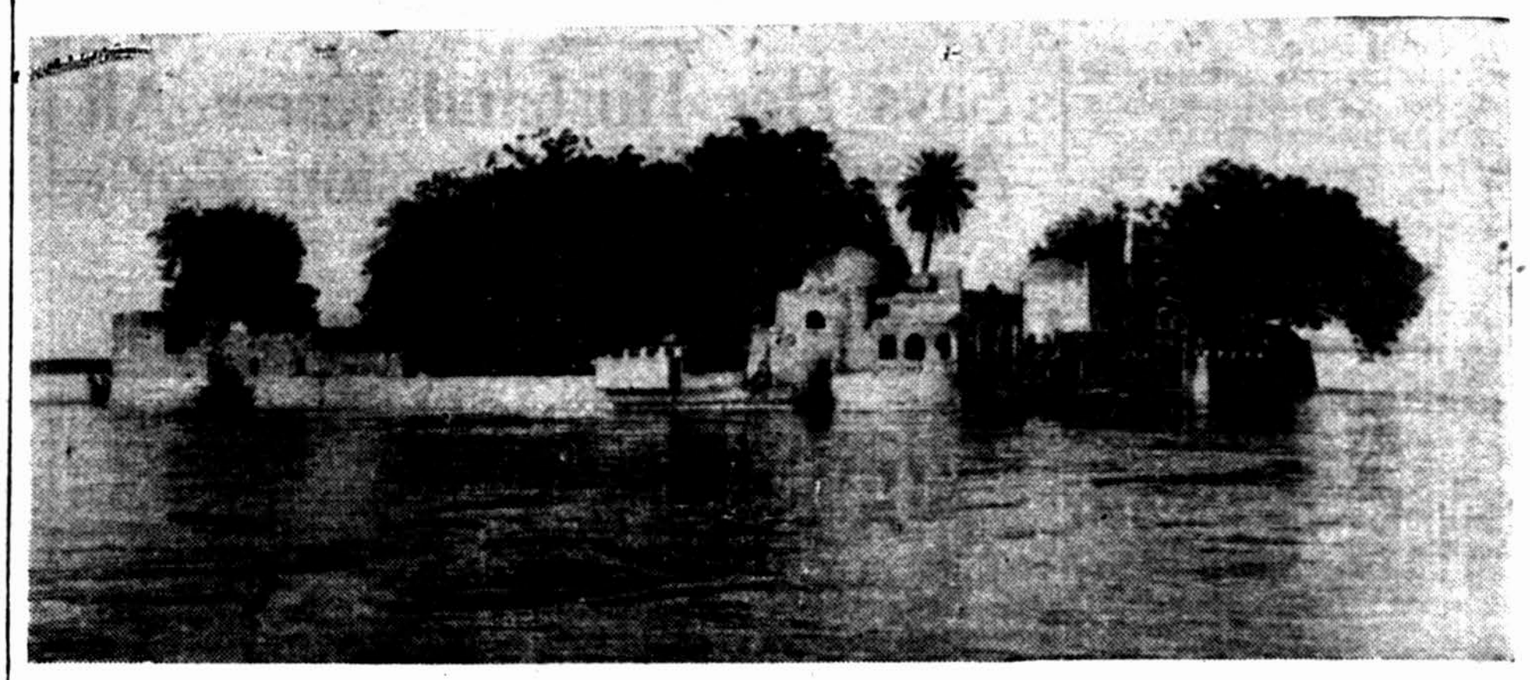
Town Of Poet Saints

Rohri is a little town, rich in ancient traditions of a long line of saints, sages and seers. Wandering bards and street singers may still be found in this place, singing such songs of Divine Union and mystic longing for God, the beautiful. In Rohri there have been many Hindus as well as Muslim saints. But the two greatest saintly singers of this place were Muslims, 'Bedil' and 'Bekas'. Bedil, the king uncrowned; Bekas, a prince among lyric poets An annual fair in honour of both is held in Rohri. Their tombs lie together in the Dargah (specially erected tomb) and are held in high reverence alike by Hindus and Muslims.

One cannot write in this little article upon the life and works of these two great poets of Sind, who rank as the second and third poets in the whole of Sindhi literature, the first being Shah Lattif. This much is certain that their songs are a witness to a vision and therefore, may help in the birth of new Idealism in the land of their nativity.

Rohri, A Mecca In Miniature

Rohri has many mounds and hillocks which popular belief invests with sanctity. Some of them have been abodes of the saints. One common proverb, running about Rohri, is that it is a place of millions and billions of



Jind-Pir, a well known tomb at Rohri which forms a Separate island-retreat.

tombs of sages, saints and seers. There are more than 200 mosques at Rohri. The first mosque in order of sanctity is a building, about 25 sq. ft. said to have been built about 1545 A.D. for the reception of "Wah-Mubarak" a hair of the beard of the prophet Mohammad. According to one of the several stories, this precious relic was brought to Sind by one Abd-el-Baki, the son-in-law of Sheikh Nizamud-din, a descendant of Abubaker, who settled in Rohri and concealed it for some time, until its presence was revealed to a pious man of Bukkur. It is exhibited annually on the 9th day of Zul-Haj, the day on which at Mecca the principal ceremonies are celebrated in connection with the annual pilgrimage. Hence Rohri is Mecca for Muslims of Sind, who gather in millions to see this "Wah-Mubarak". It is kept in a small dark adytum out of which a minister brings it reverentially and lays it on a carved bedstead, on which two carpets have been spread. A green robed Syed Superintendents, an attendant waves peacocks' feathers over it, and the surrounding faithful cover their mouths and chant prayers or blessings in low tones.

A dozen or more silken embroidered cloths are unfolded one after another, until an ark of gold, heavily jewelled, is disclosed. It is a gift of Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur. At this stage the operator covers his profane hand with a white silk handkerchief and then takes out of a little box a tube of gold about 3 inches long studded with 14 rows of rubbies, from the end of which projects the Holy Hair, about a quarter of an inch of a light coloured bristle. Its appearance is greeted with a murmur of profound reverence. As the box is being enfolded again in its many coverings, some of the bystanders

(Continued On Page 48)

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Amazing Tale Of Married Intrigue

Says Her Husband Knew All About Of Her Passion For Boy Lover

CHARGES LATTER'S MOTHER WITH POISONING SWEETS

A married woman agreed in the witness box at Altrincham (Cheshire) Police Court on June 21 that for the last three years she had carried on an intrigue with a boy whose mother was accused of sending her chocolates containing permanganate of potash.

The boy's mother, Annie Barber, of Brooklands Road, Sale, was accused of causing Gabrielle Eugenie Greg to take a certain noxious thing so as to inflict grievous bodily harm.

Mrs. Greg, questioned by Mr. Percy Butlin (for Mrs. Barber) denied that her method of revenge upon Mrs. Barber for frustrating her "guilty passion" was to send poisoned chocolates to herself, and then invent a lie that Mrs. Barber had sent them:

Mr. Butlin read extracts from letters which Mrs. Greg said she had written to Norman Barber, Mrs. Barber's son.

One began: "Carissima mia." Another stated: "Do come back to me. I am simply demented. My heart is aching."

Young Barber's age was not mentioned.

Mr. T. A. McLoughlin, prosecuting, said that on May 7 the postman left a parcel at Mrs. Greg's house, and a servant placed it on the dining-room table.

"WITH MY LOVE."

In the parcel was a box of chocolates. Underneath the ribbon on the box was a piece of white paper with the words "With my love, Edith."

In the evening Mrs. Greg had a chocolate, and noticed a bitter taste. She did not think anything about it and had a second, with a hard centre, which seemed all right. A third chocolate had a bitter taste, but a fourth, also with a hard centre, tasted all right.

Shortly afterwards Mrs. Greg felt ill and was sick. A doctor was called and the chocolates were analysed, and it was found that 10 or 11 had been tampered with. A quantitative analysis showed that in one there was 7 3/4 grains of potassium permanganate and in the other 5½ grains.

Mrs. Greg had in her possession, Mr. McLoughlin said, five postcards from Mrs. Barber.

EXPERTS COMPARE POSTCARDS.

The postcards had been compared by handwriting experts with the handwriting on the parcel wrapper, and also with the note.

Two handwriting experts would say that, in their opinion, the wrapper and the postcards admittedly written by Mrs. Barber were written by the same person.

Mr. McLoughlin said it was alleged that, when Mrs. Barber was seen by the police and asked about the parcel, she said: "I know nothing about them. I am not friendly with Mrs. Greg. I used to be, but I found she was making love to my son. We have not been friends for some time. I have had a lot of anonymous letters from Mrs. Greg. I have the case in the hands of my solicitors."

"A WICKED WOMAN."

Later, it was alleged, Mrs. Barber said: "I don't know anything about it. If I had sent the parcel I would have told you. I would not waste my time and money on Mrs. Greg. I have got her and I can put her where I want her any time, and she knows it. She has sent them to herself to make mischief. She is a very wicked woman."

Mrs. Greg was the first witness cross-examined by Mr. Butlin; she said she thought the handwriting on the note was that of a friend whose Christian name was Edith.

Mr. Butlin: This is not the first time you have taken permanganate of potash crystals?—I have never heard the name before.

Mr. Butlin, referring to an occasion when a Mrs. Simpson had been to see Mrs. Greg, asked: "Did you say to her, 'Do you remember 12 months ago, when I tried to poison myself because Norman was cross with me?"

Mrs. Greg: I did not say that.

A MILD THOUGHT.

Was there any such incident as your attempting or pretending to commit suicide?—No. I may have had a mild thought in my mind, but it never came to anything.

Mrs. Greg added that that occasion was early this year.

Mrs. Greg said she had been married 20 years. She was French by birth.

Mr. Butlin: Is it true that for the last three years you have carried on an immoral intrigue with Norman Barber, Mrs. Barber's son?

Mrs. Greg asked if she had to answer. She was told she must. She replied: "It has to be yes."

Mr. Butlin: You developed a violent passion for this boy?

Mrs. Greg: We were very friendly.

For the last three years he has been your lover?—If you like to put it that way.

You are practically old enough to be his mother?—I think it is evident. I have said I have been married for 20 years.

Mrs. Greg then added: "I don't think I am quite, as a matter of fact."

THEIR BROKEN FRIENDSHIP.

Is it not true that both Mr. and Mrs. Barber did everything they could to stop this intrigue between you and their son?—Not until after his mother and I had parted friendship.

Was it not because they succeeded in frustrating what I call your guilty passion that you conceived a violent hatred for Mrs. Barber?—Certainly not. It is not my nature.

Did you say you would drag her name in the mire?—No.

Did you tell anyone that you would go to any length to be revenged upon Mrs. Barber?—No, nothing of the kind.

I put it to you that your method of revenge upon Mrs. Barber was to send, or cause this box of poison chocolates to be sent, to yourself and then to invent a wicked lie that Mrs. Barber had sent them?—It is not true.

Your passion for this boy grew until it became absolutely uncontrollable?—It came from both sides. I cannot think of the word—it was mutual.

Mr. Butlin: I suggest that eventually, not only did this passion become uncontrollable, but that you became lost to all sense of decency and shame?—I was not. I was upset.

Mr. Butlin asked if Mrs. Greg had any recollection of certain letters which he alleged she wrote to a woman in Leeds. He continued: "I suggest that the matter contained in those letters is of such a kind as to show that you had by that time not only lost control of yourself, but lost all sense of shame?"

Mrs. Greg: No. I wanted to save this lady from the same fate as I went through.

"AS HIS WIFE."

Mr. Butlin: During the past three years, you have lived with this boy a number of times as his wife in various places in this country?—I do not call that living together. We went away together.

Mr. Butlin then read extracts from letters which Mrs. Greg said she had written to Norman Barber. The first, dated July, 1935, started "Carissima mia. First of all let me, darling, thank you for the most lovely week-end. It was perfect. . . "

Another letter read: "I have just read your perfectly adorable letter. . . I felt so happy in your arms. I shall never forget when you took my hand and we went to that little room so full of memories of our love's awakening."

Mr. Butlin said that in another letter Mrs. Greg wrote, "Do come back to me. I am simply demented. My heart is aching."

Mr. Butlin: You were jealous of anyone stepping in to interfere with your intrigue between yourself and Norman Barber?

Mrs. Greg: I had no reason to be afraid.

Mrs. Greg was asked about a party which she attended with Norman Barber in 1936.

Mr. Butlin: Did you tell Mr. and Mrs. Barber that your husband would be there?—He would have been, but he was ill.

Did you take that boy to your house at 5 a.m. with your husband ill upstairs?—No: he took me home.

"HE WAS OLD ENOUGH."

Asked if Mrs. Barber once came to her house to take Norman away, Mrs. Greg replied: "She came to my house." She denied that she told Norman not to take any notice of his father and mother.

"What I said was that he was old enough to know what to do," she added.

Mr. Butlin: You used insulting language to Mrs. Barber?—I retaliated, because she used the same to me.

Referring to Christmas time last year, Mr. Butlin asked: "While Norman was away on holiday he got fond of a girl, and when he came back he told you that. You completely lost your head?"

Mrs. Greg: He did not tell me; I found out myself. I did not lose my head.

Did you send anonymous letters and cards to the Barber house?—No, not anonymous.

Why didn't you leave the boy alone?—Why should I?

If this boy, three years with a married woman, gets to know a decent girl, you ask why you should leave him alone?—I had my reasons.

I put it to you you became totally unable to control your emotions?—I was cheated.

Why did you want to get him back? In February this year did this boy tell you definitely he had finished with you?—He did not tell me.

Mr. Butlin: Didn't he come to your house one evening in February?—Maybe.

And didn't he tell you definitely that he had finished with you?—I found it out. He was in an inebriated condition.

BROUGHT DOWN REVOLVER.

Did you become very violent, and did you bring down a revolver?—Yes.

Did you fire it at him?—No. I did not know how to work it.

Mr. Butlin: I put it to you that you fired at him?—I did not.

Did you struggle with him?—I do not think so.

Did you lie on the floor?—I fainted.

Mr. Butlin: When you came round, did you continue the struggle with him?—Yes.

Did you try to get some papers out of his pocket?—I tried to get some of my letters back.

Is this the time you picked up

(Continued On Page 51)

Woman's

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THE PILGRIMAGE TO AMARNATH

KASHMIR CAVES, SACRED TO SHIVA, AND SITUATED AMONG WILD MOUNTAIN SCENERY ATTRACT THOUSANDS OF DEVOUT HINDUS EVERY YEAR

(From A Correspondent.)

There are few devout Hindus who would not aspire to join the pilgrimage which leaves Srinagar annually for Kashmir's most famous shrine, the Shree Amar Nath Ji, situated at a height of some 13,000 feet at the head of the Liddar valley. Every year, pilgrims in very large numbers from the remotest parts of India flock to this shrine of the God Shiva. The pilgrimage takes place early in the month of Shrawan, which corresponds approximately to the middle of August. Thousands of Sadhus of various sects gather in Srinagar to join the pilgrimage under the guidance of a local Mahant, who is recognised by His Highness' Government as the bearer of the Charri —the emblem of Shiva to the sacred cave.

This year in response to suggestions received for the improvement of existing arrangements, His Highness' Government have issued special orders. The Wazir of Anantnag, in whose district the Shrine is situated accompanied by two officers of Tehsildar grade, will accompany the pilgrimage.

Every effort is being made to provide for the comfort of pilgrims in every way. The route for the first 60 miles from Srinagar to Pahalgam is by a good motor road. The journey from Srinagar to the Amar Nath cave takes about a week on foot, but those who perform the first part of the journey by car or motor bus (2-1/2 hours), can complete the journey in three days in good weather; it is better perhaps to allow four days. There is a regular motor bus service between Srinagar and Pahalgam—the end of the motor road—in summer and from this point onwards riding ponies can be obtained. The journey is through the most beautiful and picturesque country and provides an attractive and interesting journey for those other than pilgrims. The normal marches from Pahalgam onwards are as follows:—

1. To Chandanwari 9 miles-9500 feet cultivation ceases 4 miles from Pahalgam, after which the scenery becomes wilder.

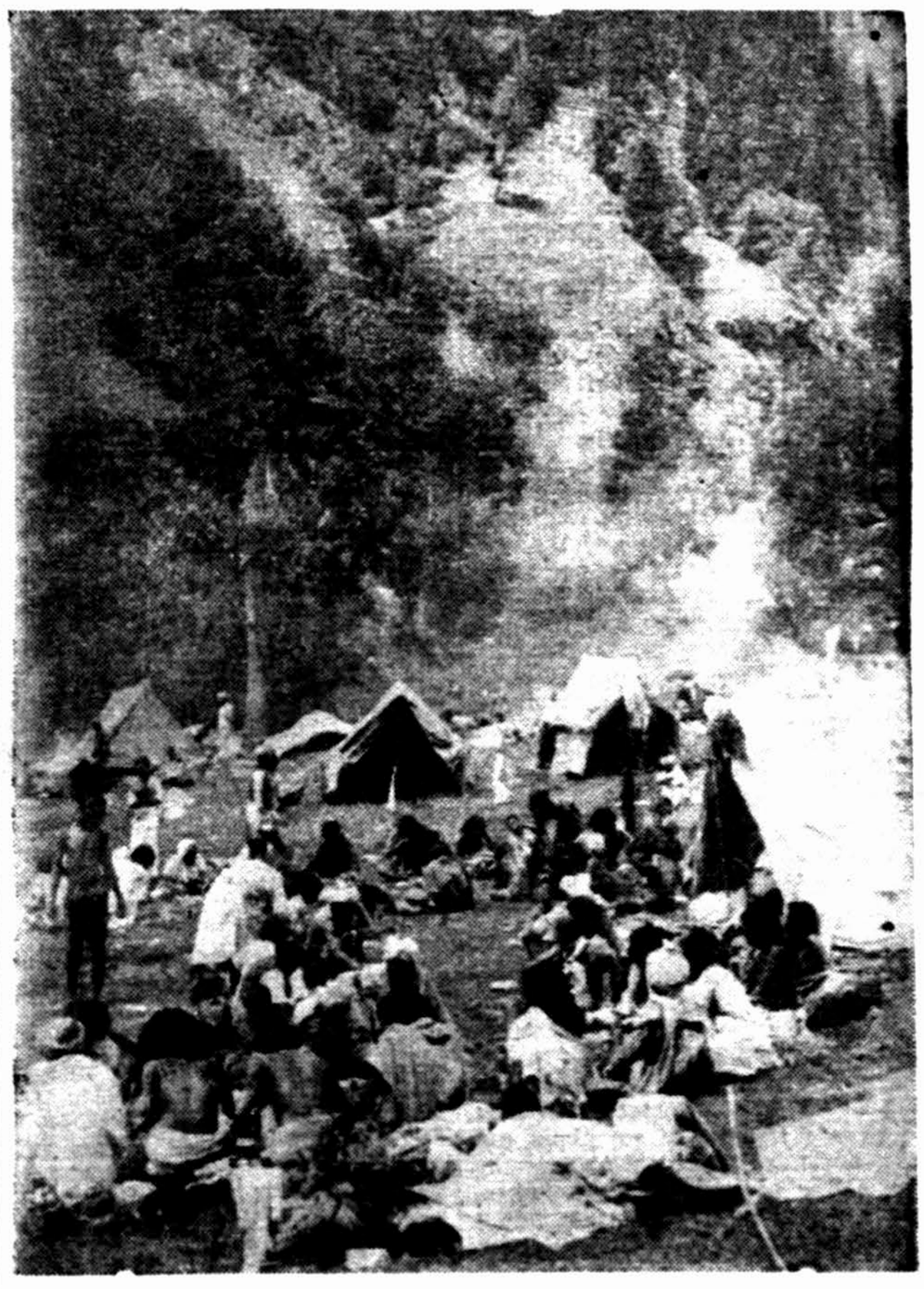
2. To Vavjan 8 miles-11730 feet. Snow-bridges are crossed and the beautiful Sheshnag Lake is seen at the foot of the towering mountains. The scenery is magnificent and there is an extensive camping ground near the Lake. Vavjan is exposed to winds; no fuel is available except juniper.

3. To Panchtarni 10 miles-12792 feet. Here there is ample accommodation for camping, but juniper is the only fuel available.

The distance up the cave from Panchtarni is about 5 miles and the journey up and back can be done easily in a day; the road is fit for ponies. The return journey from Panchtarni to Pahalgam can be accomplished in two marches, but it is a better to take three for those not in a hurry.

Those wishing to visit the sacred cave, but not as pilgrims, who can afford to make their own arrangements for transport and supplies, are advised to undertake the journey at a time other than the pilgrimage. The cave can also be approached via the Sind Valley and Baltal, but the road is not so easy. Even in August the temperature at such high altitudes may be low and it is essential to take adequate warm clothing Provisions can be purchased during the pilgri-

(Continued on Page 49)



Sadhus at Chandanwari.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF AMERICA

THE SYSTEM OF TEACHING IS FLATTERY, UNADULTERATED, UNASHAMED, SAYS U. S. VISITOR

The writer of the following article contributed to "The Irish Press", is an Irish girl who has just concluded a six months' tour in the U.S.A. Her impressions of the American school system make interesting reading.

The public schools of America are free. Twelve years of free schooling and, at the age of eighteen, American children are ready to enter a University or try for a job equipped with the usual three "Rs", a year's chemistry, a good smattering of Latin and some ideas on psychology. They have a fine knowledge of American History with a very shrewd idea as to how England managed her colonies and the various nations she drew or dragged into her Empire. But of religion they have heard nothing. Their teachers may be Catholic, Lutheran, or atheistic. it makes no difference; no word of religion is spoken during school hours. So parents and priests have to gather the children on Saturday mornings and give them an hour or so's religious instruction. It is no wonder that the Church is anxious that parents, who can afford it, will send their children to private Catholic schools, though they may not get the advantages of the State schools.

A public school is a world of its own. At eight o'clock every morning a thousand children arrive at its doors, some on bicycles, some afoot, and some in cars, not baby Fords, but V8s, the small cars of America. They flock through the halls and passages, overflow up the stairs, and in a few minutes without any interference from teachers, and hardly any noise, all are sitting in the classrooms. Then the teachers appear. A few men take chemistry, maths., etc., but they are mostly women, and woe betide anyone who may wriggle or whisper for the next hour.

"You people keep a businesslike position till the bell rings". And the people, a couple of boys of fourteen or so, twist themselves slowly and reluctantly into position before that awful female voice.

Teaching Systems

The system of teaching is flattery, unadulterated, unashamed. The teachers lav it on thick without a twinkle in the eye; the children blossom and spread themselves in it. No longer will a small boy wish himself dead and shrink under the desk after perpetrating a "howler". Now if he chances on the right answer or anything near the right answer he is the most wonderful fellow on earth, a future George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.

Thev come little toddlers of five to the Kinder Garten and surround a pretty young mistress obviously their slave. They learn how to blow their noses with much turning of backs and shaking of handkerchiefs. They are taught the correct use of the words "excuse me" and faithfully use them for ever afterwards on every possible occasion. And when they have mastered that difficult

(Continued on Page 49)

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OUR COMPLETE WEEK-END STORY

Naseem's Marriage

By A. K. ISMAIL

"Truth is often stranger than fiction" and life, shorn of its adornments, presents, to the discerning eye, a picture which possesses all the elements of a good story with all its tragedy and humour, its pathos and gaiety. This is a story of Customs and Conventions, unchanged through generations, with all the impregnability of a husk toughened by the weathering of a thousand storms. A Custom which grants the power of infliction to the one and a Convention which places filial obedience akin to obedience to a diety.

It happened to a friend of mine. For the sake of convenience I shall call him Naseem. Quite a likable young man—he was then a student at the medical college at ———, to whose company I owe the memory of many a pleasent evening. I do not quite remember how it started but I do recollect going up to him one evening and finding him in a morose mood. To me, who had always known him as a seemingly cheerful young man with very few likes and dislikes. this was rather surprising and my surprise was further enhanced when I received an evasive reply to my query. I did not press the point for the moment, making light of his reticence and Naseem seemed quite relieved.

The occurrences of the next few weeks are still fresh in my mind, for, they depicted the transformation of a usually cheerful young man into a most confirmed pessimist. I admit cross-examining him on a number of occasions, not for, the purpose of satisfying my curiosity, which was, however, quite natural, but because I felt a genuine regard for his distress and desired to offer my meagre assistance if it involved monetary embarrassment. To all my solicitous enquiries I received replies which made it abundantly clear that no assistance was wanted.

The first-hint I received about the cause of Naseem's worries was from a chance remark of another student. His casual reference to a matter which then occupied a prominent place in my mind was the first indication of the situation. I think it was Hafiz. We had just finished a set of tennis when he walked upto me and asked about Naseem. I canfessed my ignorance of his whereabouts.

"It is true then!" he exclaimed.

"What is true?" I asked.

"Why, about Naseem being in love. Haven't you heard?" I naturally sat up. Naseem in love seemed quite a ludicrous proposition, though, on later reflections, I could see nothing humorous about it. I expressed my surprise and the whole thing came out. Of course, it was more or less conjectures and Hafiz was not certain about the affair. He had heard it from somebody who had received the story from some-one else equally vague. The source appeared to be the most vague. yet the Hafiz's tone indicated utmost confidence in its truth.

At first it apeared the most commonplace occurrence of college life. It was just another girl student and Naseem imagined himself in love with her. How far the affair had proceeded and whether there was any reciprocity of feeling, I had yet to find out. Anyway, I left Hafiz better informed than I was before. I reflected upon the situation and though it seemed difficult to reconcile Naseem's quite temperament with any feeling akin to violent or passionate love, I could see no earthly reason why this gift of the gods should not be bestowed upon my friend.

The next day I taxed Naseem most pointedly and he blurted out his defence—at least it sounded very much like defence, the way he put it.

"My dear fellow", I said, when he had, at length, finished his declaration of eternal love for the lady of his choice. "Of course, I appreciate your choice and all that and I do certainly wish you all the joy; but, to be quite frank, I think there are certain difficulties in the way of your attaining your desire."

"Difficulties", Naseem jumped up, "I don't know what you mean".

"You mean you would rather not know what I mean" I rejoined.

"Nonsense", he exclaimed excitedly. "I don't see what difficulties there can possibly be. We love each other and we are educated and old enough to know our own minds."

"But your parents, Naseem, are not quite as enlightened, I am afraid, and your father will certainly not look with favour upon an alliance which he will consider foreign", I argued.

"Oh, that" Naseem was visibly peeved "I don't see why my father should think so. After all she is a Muslim and I am a Muslim. There can be no bar to our marriage."

His tone, however, indicated a lack of confidence in his own arguments.

"Religion may not debar such a tie, Naseem, but have you considered conventions and customs? You are already affianced to your uncle's daughter. Your people look upon your marriage as a decided matter. How do you propose to overcome deep rooted sentiments and age-old conventions which are ingrained in your parents? You realise that they are old fashioned and, apart from looking with abhorrence at a modern girl, they are possessed of a strong instinct for family preservation. Take it from me, Naseem, the marriage you contemplate will alienate you from your family" I argued.

"I don't care" fumed Naseem, "I shall try to persuade them, but if they do not agree, I shall carry out my intentions"

I argued a lost cause. The die was cast and Naseem would not be moved from his decision. I knew the consequence his actions would involve. His family, I was aware, came from the Zamindar classes of U. P. to whom the sanctity and preservation of family life is akin to a duty and trust. Education and enlightenment had not reached them and it was too much to expect them to look at the affair from Naseem's point of view. Love is not a condition precedent to marriage, as we in India know, and the very idea of introducing such a frivolous element as love in the sanctity of the marital union was bound to horrify the older people at home. But Naseem was impervious to all arguments and I left him in that state of mind.

There was not the slightest doubt that Naseem was genuinely in love and that the feeling was reciprocal. All my sympathies were with him and in my heart of hearts I earnestly wished him success.

The upshoot of the matter was that Naseem wrote to his father and in his letter he literally poured out his soul. I felt sorry for him, for, I knew this to be wasted effort and could forecast the reply he would receive.

Imagine my surprise, therefore, when a week later Naseem rushed into my room with a beaming face.

"Look at that" he flung a letter at me and collapsed in the nearest chair, actually radiating happiness.

The letter was an eye-opener for me. It was from his father and had nothing in common with a denouncement one would expect from an irate and thoroughly disgusted parent. If its conciliatory tone surprised me, its contents positively amazed me. At the outset he expressed his surprise at the news, extremely moderately let me add, and then proceeded with his advice—sort of look before you leap business—and ended up with the assurance that he was not definitely against such a match but that he would much prefer to discuss the whole affair personally when Naseem came home for the vacations.

Throughout in the whole letter there was not one word of remonstrance or reproach nor a single expression of anger. It was incredible, knowing the fiery old man as I did. Yet, there it was and I admit to experiencing mixed feelings—those of pleasure at Naseem's luck and those of chagrin at the failure of my prophecy.

I congratulated Naseem with all the warmth at my command and we set to discussing plans for the campaign of winning over the old man finally. Of course, we considered the entire affair as already concluded and little did we dream of the tragic part which destiny was to play in this drama.

I will skip over the events of the next two months, since they are in no way relevent to our narrative. Just as the holidays were approaching, he came upto me with the proposal that I should spend the vacation with him. He, of course, put it as the most casual invitation, but I knew better. The young man wanted moral support to face his father and bring him round. I made no objections to his proposal as I was rather at a lose end.

I now come to those series of events which are so indelibly imprinted upon my memory as to remain an everhaunting remembrance to the end of my days. The railway journey was as uneventful as any other, with the exception that Naseem exhibited a nervous and irritable temperament such as I had never seen in him before. We reached——at 1-30 in the afternoon and were met at the station by Naseem's two younger brothers. Accommodating ourselves in the two bullock carts which appeared to be the only means of conveyance, we were soon on our way to the interior where Naseem's village lay. The tortures of the journey are best left to the imagination of the reader; suffice it to say that not a bone in our body was such that it did not ache through continuous sudden contacts with the floor and the sides of the cart. It is, therefore, not surprising that, arriving in such a fatigued condition, we were scarcely in a position to appreciate the unusual spirit of gaiety which seemed to pervade in the whole village. Even if I had been in a better frame of mind, I doubt whether I would have paid more attention to the scene which was to prove later of such tragic con-

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"ODA BOG"

An Immortal Russian Ode

There was born, in the year 1743, in that most romantic land of Europe, Russia, its greatest poet, "Gabriel Romanowitch Derzhavin". He rose to become the imperial treasurer (1800), and Minister of Justice (1802) but his name spread to all the four corners of this world on account of his immortal poem "Oda Bog," an ode to God, which was translated into English in 1861). The best edition of his Works is that in 9 volumes, with a biography published in 1864-83. This is a life in Russian, by Grot (1880). This illustrious Russian a poet and a statesman combined into one, passed away in 1816.

His sublime ode, has as its Russian title "Oda Bog," ("Ode to God): It has been very beautifully translated by Sir John Bowring, (1792-1872), this famous linguist, an eminent traveller and British Civil Servant. The ode is included in his "Russian Anthology". In a footnote to his rendering he wrote thus: "This is the poem of which Golovnin says in his narrative that it has been rendered into Japanese by order of the Emperor, and is hung up, embroidered with gold, in the Temple of Jeddo. I learn from the periodicals that an honour somewhat similar has been done in China to the same poem. It nas been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial Palace at Peking."

I would here like to say that the Temple of Jeddo, is no other than the famous temple known to the world as "Asakusa Temple," in Tokyo, formerly it was called "Yedo or Jeddo.'.

Sir John Bowring's translation of the Ode runs as follows:—

ODE TO THE ALMIGHTY GOD

"O Thou Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged through all time's all—devastating flight
Thou only God! There is no God beside
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore;
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone;
Embracing all,—supporting,—ruling o'er,—
Being whom we call God, and know no more!

In its sublime reseach, philosophy
May measure out the ocean-deep—May count
The sand or the sun's rays; but God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure: none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace Thy counsels, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
Even like past moments in eternity.

* * * *

A million torches lighted by Thy hand
Wander, unwearied, through the blue abyss:
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light,—
A glorious company of golden streams,—
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright,
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But Thou to these art as the noon to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost:—
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance, weighed
Against Thy greatness, is a cypher brought
Against infinity! Oh! What am I then? Nought!

* * * *

Creator, Yes! Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created Me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, thy love, in Their bright plentitude
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
Over the abyss of death, and made it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
Even to its source,—to Thee,—its Author there.

* * * *

Oh! thoughts ineffable! Oh! visions blest!
Thou worthless my conceptions all of Thee,
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill my breast,
And waft its homage to Thy Deity.
God; thus above my lonely thoughts can soar;
Thus seek Thy presence, Being wise and good!
'Midst Thy vast works admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude."

* * *

Such is this immortal "Oda Bog."

STUDENT'S PREDICTION OF DEATH FULFILLED

Long Island University's greatest pharmacy student was buried on June 6 four days after he graduated and a month after he predicted his own death, says the New York correspondent of the "Associated Press of America. He was, Charles Bertran Luck, 21.

A month ago, working at his laboratory desk in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy of the university, he took a count of his blood under his microscope and discovered he had acute myoplastic leukemia, a virtually incurable condition

Last Wednesday, at the college commencement exercises, he received his Bachelor of Science degree and the H. B. Smith memorial prize of dol. 100 for the highest grades of any student in the four-year course. His average grade was the highest in the history of the college

On Friday, his birthday, Lucks suddenly collapsed in a coma. He died Saturday.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS SPREADS IN ENGLAND

Chain Stores And Workers Unions Resolve Not To Buy Them

Mr. Gordon Selfridge London's leading stores proprietor received, in mail week, a deputation from the China Campaign Committee on the question of the boycott of Japanese goods.

"There is a great and growing desire among the people of this country to avoid buying Japanese goods," said Mr. Richard Acland, M.P., one of the delegates, "but because all imported goods are marked merely Foreign it is difficult to tell which were made in Japan.

"We hope merchants will refuse to purchase further supplies of Japanese goods, or failing that, will mark them as made in Japan. If you, as a very prominent merchant, would take the lead, we are convinced that you would acquire immense goodwill."

Mr. Selfridge replied that he was unable as a business man to commit himself to the boycott, though as a private individual he shared their feelings.

SMALL PURCHASES

His buyers, he explained, were given a free hand to buy in the best market. He himself did not and could not know what goods were Japanese, and his buyers themselves might or might not know. Purchases from the East, in any case, were small.

The delegation included besides Mr. Acland, Lady Marley, Mrs. Noel-Baker, Mrs. Attlee, wife of the Leader of the Opposition. Miss Sheridan-Jones, assistant organiser of the China Campaign Committee, Mrs. Pugh, secretary of the Housewives' Association, and Mrs. Amabel Williams-Ellis, the writer.

Meantime, hundreds of thousands of boycott leaflets are being distributed throughout the country from the offices of the China Campaign Committee, Victoria Street, S.W., and requests for information are pouring in daily from housewives, distributors, wholesalers and other sources, according to Mr. Arthur D. Clegg, the organiser.

MOVE BY STORES.

"One of the largest national chain stores in the country has recently decided to order no more Japanese goods, and a big importer of toys informs us that he stopped buying Japanese goods as soon as the conflict started."

"Five big London stores recently expressed themselves in favour of a boycott and in sympathy with our aims, but stated they would take no individual action until concerted action on the part of the trade was decided on.

"We are also getting strong support from the cotton and pottery trades."

During the past month 20 trades councils, representing more than 400,000 workers notified the committee that they have taken decisions in favour of the boycott.

Among these are the South Wales Miners' Federation, Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, Amalgamated Weavers' Union, Shop Assistants' Union, National Union of Clerks, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association, Durham Miners' Association, National Union of Building Trades Workers, and National Conference of Labour Women.

Since the Co-operative Union called on all members in March to aid the boycott, the following Co-operatives have informed the committee that they have agreed not to sell Japanese goods: Yorkshire, Bristol, Droysiden Industrial, Aylesbury, Pwll Gwann, Rochdale, St Albans, Alcester, and Redditch.

2,000 March To Japanese Embassy

About 2,000 people marched from Trafalgar Square to the Japanese Embassy in London to hand in a resolution of protest against the bombing of Canton.

There were no scenes, but when the procession reached Portman Square, mounted, foot and motor police were on duty

The procession was shepherded into Upper Berkeley Street while a small deputation went to the Embassy.

The deputation was received by a first secretary to whom a resolution, passed at the Trafalgar Square demonstration, was handed, with a letter asking the Ambassador to transmit it to his Government

"BARBAROUS"

The resolution stated: "This meeting of the citizens of Great Britain, both men and women, protests most vigorously against the recent cruel and barbarous bombardment of Canton and against Japan's whole war on China We pledge ourselves in every way we can, especially by refusing to buy Japanese goods, to stop such cruelty and to stop the war."

The demonstration at Trafalgar Square concluded a week of meetings organised by the China Campaign Committee. Speakers included Lord Listowel, president of the Committee, Mr. Ben Tillett, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, Mr. Richard Acland, M.P., and Dr. Maude Royden.

DRESS REHEARSALS.

Professor Haldane said: "The air raids on Canton and in Spain are only dress rehearsals for air raids we may expect on London. Germany is not using her main air force in Spain. Japan is not using hers against China.

"Japan is learning from every air raid on Canton the most efficient use that can be made of bombs, for dropping on British territory and British ships. Then, she compares this information with the information her German friends have gained in Spain."—"News Chronicle."

WOMAN OF 300 YEARS AGO FINDS ADVOCATE

On, June, 7 Massachusetts was asked to restore to Anne Hutchinson on the civil rights the Puritan Fathers took away in banishing her from this state 300 years ago for heresy.

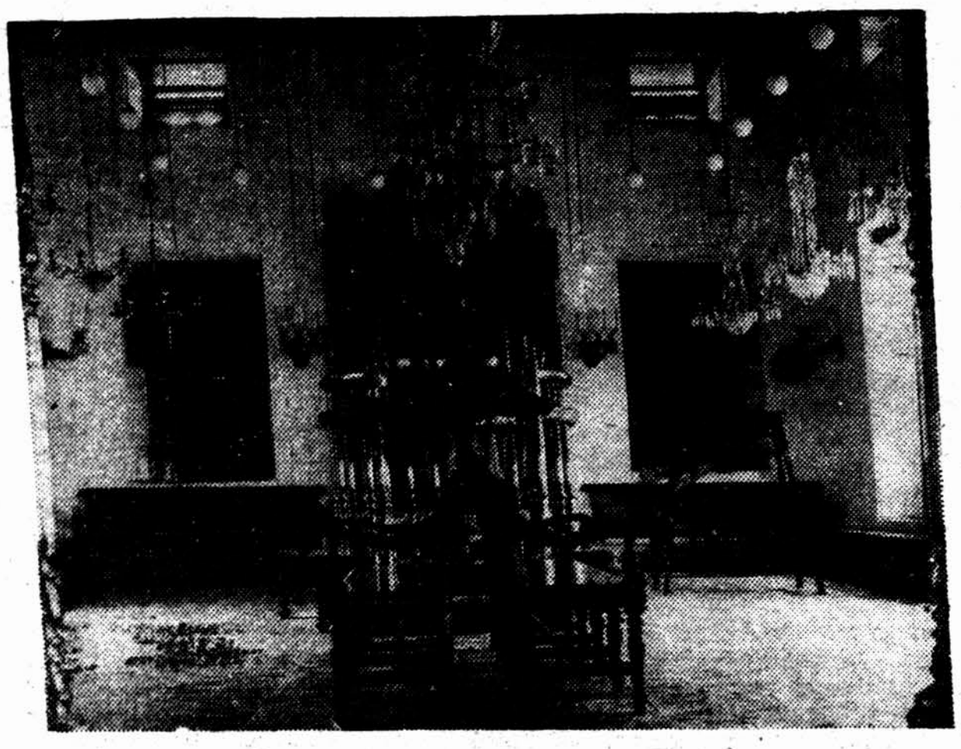
The request was sent to Governor C. F. Hurley by United States Representative James Fitzpatrick (Dem.-New York) a year after the Massachusetts Legislature returned citizenship to Roger Williams, banished at the same time.

"The name of Hutchinson means a great deal to the people in Westchester County," Fitzpatrick wrote, "and they would appreciate anything that you can do to bring about the restoration of her civil rights."

VIEWS OF COCHIN

Cochin Harbour.

The State Museum.



The Jewish Synagogue

The Fisherman's Ghat, Cochin.

THE STORY OF A DESPERATE MAN

He wanted to hang himself by the neck
But the rope broke
He wanted to shoot himself
But the revolver was out of order
He wanted to drown himself
A saver caught him in time
He threw himself out of the window
He was ambort
Then, flying the Union Jack, he left for the Mediterranean
And this time he succeeded

—Courtesy: "The Weekly Tribune."

BRITISH FRIENDS OF DICTATORS

Comrade Josef Stalin has for years been bolstered and boosted in Britain by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The Friends of Germany and the Friends of Italy last week launched new crusades to bolster up Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, while even Rightist Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco was found to have a friend in the person of the Conservative Party's Chief Whip and Patronage Secretary Captain David Margesson.

The Friends of Italy came into being towards the end of the world war when Italy was preparing for the decisive battle of Vittorio Veneto. It was launched at the Mansion House with the late Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Burnham as chief sponsors.

President of the Friends of Italy to-day is great Empire enthusiast Sir Harry Britain (63), who believes in cosmopilitan friendship irrespective of creed or politics. Using the FOI's slogan, "Peace Through Comprehension," President Britain, a staunch Conservative and one-time M.P., favours an Anglo-Italian political-economic council comprising some thirty public personalities.

An Anglo-Italian review will be published, debates promoted, talks broadcast. In Italy the council will have a counterpart. In launching his plan, Sir Harry Britain has the enthusiastic advice and support of Italian Ambassador Count Dino Grandi.

Further support for the scheme is forthcoming from the Anglo-Italian Parliamentary Group, which operates more quietly than the Friends of Italy, with which it is closely associated, and is more potent. Its leader is 71-year-old consulting engineer Sir Philip Dawson, West Lewisham's Conservative member.

The Anglo-German Fellowship operates in much the same manner as the Friends of Italy. Its President is Lord Mount Temple, who is also President of the Anti-Socialist Union and was once Chairman of the Navy League. Expected to conform with the 1,000-strong Fellowship is a new group now being formed by 103 members of both Houses of Parliament.

The chief aim of this proposed group is to obtain closer outstanding and relationship between this country and Germany and to further the Government's efforts to ease current Central European tension, particularly in Czechoslovakia.

Sixty-two of the movement's supporters are M.P.s and 41 peers. When Adolf Hitler marched into Austria letters convening members were ready to be posted, but resultant European tension persuaded the sponsors to defer things for a while.

Rumoured to be among the peers supporting the plan is pro-German Lord Londonderry, intimate of Adolf Hitler and Nazi No. 2, Field Marshal Herman Goering.

The Friends of National Spain and The Spanish Children's Repatriation Committee are supporters of Generalissimo Franco. Because of his position in the Government, Chief Whip Margesson can belong to neither, but his private sympathies for Spain's Rightists are said to be his only strong political passion.

In the House, Captain Margesson's chief interest is in personnel. His report to Premier Chamberlain on the unpopularity of Lord Swinton is said to have led to the former Air Minister's resignation.

Called "half an aristocrat" because his mother was the Earl of Buckinghamshire's sister, David Margesson is no aloof socialite. Down from Cambridge he went to the U. S. and worked for a time as a clerk behind the counter of Chicago's great Marshall Field store, in which Gordon Selfridge was once a partner.

Captain Margesson spreads no official propaganda in favour of the Generalissimo Franco. That is the province of the Friends of National Spain, whose President is war-wounded Lord Phillimore. Chairman of the Central Landowners' Association executive, Lord Phillimore believes that demonstrations are a safety valve for the people.

Several friends of National Spain are also members of the Spanish Children's Repatriation Committee.

On both bodies are wealthy Captain Victor ("Teeny") Cazalet, M.P. ("Franco is the leader of our cause to-day") and Douglas Jerrold. In his book, "Georgian Adventure" Author Jerrold told how he sent to the Canary Islands the plane which took Franco to Morocco to organise the Spanish rebellion.

Also on both organisations is Financier Sir N. Stewart-Sandeman, M.P., director of merchant bankers Dawnay, Day and Co., and of the "Investory Chronicle".—"News Review."

CYCLING FOR HEALTH

(By JANKI DASS, RACING CYCLIST)

Living in these days has become, indeed a protracted struggle for success in the hurly burly of modern progress, and the continual strain on old and young alike is so severe that periodical relaxation is essential for the maintenance of mental and physical well-being.

This is particularly true of the city dweller living as he does in an atmosphere of artificiality with little or no contact with nature, the great healer.

It is for these people that the bicycle provides more opportunities than any other modern invention does. No other artificial method of conveyance can compare with it for breadth of travel and its proximity of nature. The cyclist gains the fragrance of bush land, which is withheld from all the petrol-belching juggernauts with which speed-mad generation has debauched itself. The music of the rippling streams the bird notes the swirl of insect life are his to enjoy yet he is always above the drudgery of the hiker.

Cycling is a pastime or recreation absolutely unrivalled and it commends itself more especially to the busy city-worker, for then in the words of Emerson, "the tradesman comes out of the din and craft of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again, in their eternal calm finds himself".

In this species of recreation, which relieving our minds and bodies from too constant labour restores both.

"Recreation is no comfort to the idle, because they cannot appreciate the relaxation it affords. Hence the busier the man or the woman, the more beneficial is the result of recreation, and the bicycle is positively the best means of such indulgence, because it is an economiser of time, and may be employed so as to absorb every shred and atom of leisure".

(F. HAMILTON NICOL).

The cyclist is completely his own master. His roving is not limited to the macadamised roads, which touch only the fringes of the beauties of natural sceneries. He has the freedom and ability to ramble the narrow lanes and bridle paths which everywhere lead to the more intimate beauties of nature.

As An Exercise And A Sport

As an exercise it is an idealic, since it fits entirely into the mood of the individual, who can make it as easy or as strenuous as he desires. In these days we are all urged to keep fit, and that advice is good; yet how seldom is it made public that the bicycle is probably the finest instrument yet invented to keep an individual in the happiest condition of health. And he takes that exercise without the burden and knowledge that the "daily dozen" are necessary.

Fairly consistent riding means good health, because no man or woman can ride a bicycle a few miles without giving full exercise to their lungs and using every muscle they possess. And the more they ride, the better will be their breathing, together with the comfortable and complementary functions of their muscular make-up.

Lord Horder, the famous physician to King George V. said:—

"Cycling is exercise without exercises. It is much better than painful and monotonous physical jerks".

This statement is amply corroborated by a concensus of opinion taken from 3,500 English doctors who were recently interviewed. Over 99 per cent of these doctors were strongly in favour of the bicycle for both physical exercises and mental recreation. One of them says:—

"Cycling is at once one of the best, and one of the most interesting and entertaining methods of taking fresh air and exercise. The benefits of cycling extend far beyond muscular training, which in itself is excellent. The cyclist airs his lungs and refreshes his skin, stimulates his appetite and rests his mind, ensures his sleep, and beyond all this stores up a treasure from nature's beauties, new scenes and new acquaintances".

These doctors breathe enthusiasm for the cycle, and their views carry an enormous amount of weight, coming as they do from those whose only concern is to keep people fit and healthy.

While cycling is a popular recreation for healthy and vigorous youth of both sexes and all ranks, it is not understood by numbers who have somewhat weak or feeble constitutions or have reached or passed middle age and are suffering from some of the common complaints at that time of life. To them cycling would prove a blessing, bringing with it renewed health and strength, if they but knew how to use it properly. For such sufferers . . . and those who, while not aware of any particular ailment, "do not feel well" to use their own phrase . . . exercise is confined to a little walking yet in most cases, nothing is so beneficial as the cycle when used with judgment.

"Hence after 56 years of cycling I have seen nothing better as an exercise especially for elderly people; I find that although well past the allotted span of three scores and ten years cycling is easier, less irksome, than walking; indeed, I would at any time rather ten miles awheel than take two miles on foot."

(GEO. R. BROADBENT)

Again H. R. Walking in "Better Health" (London), says:—

"Medical testimony is overwhelmingly in favour of the bicycle not only as an aid to general physical well-being (which is the Government's aim in its campaign for an A.1. Britain) but, taken wisely, as a valuable restorative to those recovering from illness or in reed of gentle exercise in the open. Doctors agree that the bicycle is an unrivalled means for securing that mental health and poise without which fitness in the strict sense cannot be achieved."

"I have been greatly impressed by the stress laid on the immense value of cycling as an antidote to the restlessness and neurosis caused by the pressure and speed of urban life."

Many doctors, convinced of the bicycle's contribution to health, encourage their children to ride. Indeed the number of doctors' families in which every member is provided with a bicycle is extremely gratifying. But it is not only a child's health that is benefited; scarcely less important. . . as these replies show . . . is the fact that the child's road sense is developed. He acquires that quickness and judgment in action which make him a reliable member of the road using community. . . "

Its Popularity

AS A SPORT:—

Cycling is one of the few most popular sports in the Western countries and also in Australia, Africa and Japan. These countries are studded all over with cycling stadiums and arenas. Every nation claims cycling as her national sport. In the U. S.A. Australia or at the Continent, there are more than 50 per cent of athletes or sportsman who are racing-cyclists. Most of them are professional and have very great scope in matters of money making. . . . so much so. . . that Van Kempen, the champion six days cycle racer, has amassed a fortune of nearly £ 100,000 during his track days.

Even in Australia where cycling has not become so popular as in other countries, I have not seen a single cycle there with ordinary straight handlebars. Persons of all ages, from a child of eight to an old man of sixty, indulge in cycle racing meets and in the vast streets or lonely roads of Australia, one finds lovely Australian girls and healthy boys going on upon their cycles at the speed not less than 20 miles an hour. So brisk and bright is the life there.

AS A PASTIME:—

As an healthy pastime cycling has grown to such an enormous extent that it is definitely recognised as an integral part of nation's life. Let us for instance take the case of Europe. The bicycle there is a most democratic means of conveyance as well as a most aristocratic for the Royal Families of the respective nations are ardent cyclists and relish the fine exercise that cycling brings. Then right down to the peasantry the cycle is highly esteemed, and we find cabinet ministers, members of parliament, judges, clergy (especially in Holland) shopgirls and labourers riding gally to and from their various occupations. In the city of Amesterdam alone there are over 250,000 lincensed bicycles distributed over a population of approximately 750,000.

Passing on to America, one is astounded at the number of Hollywood stars to be seen cycling around their neat little town. They do prefer to combine the all embracing exercise and pleasure of cycling to the wearisome round of gymnasium.

As An International Sport

It is not only in National Contests or as a Pastime that cycling holds a prominent place; as an International Sport it has no rival. In the World Olympic Games, its events (especially the road race) attract more entries than the events of any other Game do. It also carries more marks than Hockey, Football, Polo and so many other games put together. Every year they have World Cycling Championship, in which the number of participants is greater than that of any other international Contest.

India's Need

This is how the people of the "civilized countries" are beginning to accept the bicycle, but we have a long way to go in understanding the use of this "great marvel". In this country we believe the bicycle is meant only to take us to our offices, colleges or business firms and then to our homes. This is entirely wrong. The sporting or touring side of cycling .... (which requires skill speed, stamina, judgment..... a great character..... or in short, a sound mind in a sound body), must not be overlooked. Such elements definitely pave the way for a sound basis for a great nation.

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The Stamp Collector's Corner

By MURIEL NISSEN

Land Of Ice And Fire

Reminiscent of our own Old Faithful stamp in the National Parks Issue is the new postage paper from Iceland. On a set of four stamps appears pictures of one of the world's famous natural fountains—the Great Geysgh of Iceland.

Although geysers exist in many volcanic regions, the boiling springs of Iceland, New Zealand and our own Yellowstone Park are the most famous. The Yellowstone geyser group is the largest and most active in the world, but historical priority must be given to the Iceland springs, for the word "geyser" is derived from "geysir", the Icelandic word meaning gusher.

The Iceland geysers are situated in the northern part of the Island, where, within a circuit of about two miles are more than one hundred hot springs. Among these is the hottest spring in the world, its waters below the surface being fifty degrees above the boiling point. The Great Geyser, pictured on the new adhesives, is the most important of the group. Its steaming waters are hurled about 150 feet into the air at intervals of about six hours. Gyrla Geyser, second in importance, was the first specimen of this phenomena to be observed and named by white men.

Iceland is one of the most volcanic regions of the earth and the contrast between the everlasting snow and burning volcanoes has caused it to be aptly named "the land of ice and fire." These extremes of the elements have made Iceland a difficult place for living, but a land of great scenic beauty.

There have been several pictorial stamps devoted to the scenery of the country, but the current issue is certainly the most attractive of all. The values and colours of these stamps are: 15 aur, purple; 20 aur, carmine; 30 aur, blue and 50 aur, dark green.

Honour Among Nations

Two additional nations have added their contributions to the growing list of foreign stamps issued in honour of our constitution, bringing the current total of these sets to eleven.

From Salvador comes a set of two stamps which are the largest and possibly the most brilliant of the constitution commemoratives. Only the issues of Honduras and Ecuador are as colourful. The postage value is 8 centavos and the airmail 30 centavos. The designs are identical save for the added embellishment of an airplane on the higher denomination. Crossed flags of Salvador and the United States, in natural colours, are placed in the foreground, together with a book representing the Constitution. The book is printed in magenta and yellow. Behind it is a flaming torch of Liberty. Directly behind the flags is a background of mountain peaks and forests; above them is a map of the United States, Central America and the West Indies. The border colour of the lower

value is gray-blue, and of the high value brown.

Spain has issued a similar commemorative in the form of a miniature sheet with a single stamp. Here the statue of Liberty occupies the centre of the design against a background formed of the two flags. The value of the stamp is one peseta.

News From Washington

The one-half cent. Benjamin Franklin stamp issued on May 19th provided an unexpected change in colour for that value. Instead of the olive-brown which has been used for our smallest stamp denomination, orange was used. The stamp otherwise is identical in size and design with the new one cent George Washington adhesive.

The same style, following the prize winning design of Elaine Rawlinson, will be used throughout the thirty-two stamp issue, according to an announcement from the Post Office Department. It will be modified by a thin border line on all values from ten cent to nineteen cent, and by a double border line on denominations twenty cent to fifty cent inclusive. Definite plans concerning the highest denominations are still in abeyance.

From Liechtenstein

The pictorial stamp series of Liechtenstein being currently issued has a new addition. It is a 1fr. 20 adhesive, printed in brown, and depicts a soldier of medieval days playing a harp. A castle rises in the background.

New Stamp From France

Medieval days are also served on a new adhesive which comes from France. It bears a very imposing picture of the walls of Carcassonne. The city of Carcassonne occupied a strategic position in

South-Western France from the days of the Roman Empire to 1659, when boundary lines changed and it was no longer of frontier importance. Part of the towers date back to the days of Roman rule; the castle belongs to the 11th century while the outer circuit was built during the reign of Louis IX (1260—1270).

The town is now the centre of an important wine trade.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp shows a picture of Robert Louis Stevenson's home?
2. Do you know who Bernardo O'Higgins was, and on what stamps he is portrayed?
3. What stamps picture the Milk Can Tower?

(Continued on Page 14)

DIABETES
DRAINS YOU UNAWARES

It is a dangerous enemy of health, working havoc with even the vigourous constitution and that too very often unknown to its victim. It is probably the undermining cause when apparently no cause is to be found of the degeneration of health day by day. To conquer the dreadful disease Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya K. V., V. Bh., the famous inventor of Amritdhara has invented.

Ashugary

the cure for diabetes, which has already earned a well-deserved reputation and has proved a blessing to thousands of men and women during the last 20 years. It is not only a remedy for the said disease but also a very good tonic vitalizing the entire system.

SEND FOR A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

Price Rs. 4 per phial, Sample Re. 1.

AMRITDHARA 6, LAHORE

Sole Agent for Bombay Presidency: CHIMAN LALL P SHAH, Princess St., Bombay.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

RURAL UPLIFT IN BENGAL

"Rural Bengal" by H.S.M. Ishaque, I.C.S.,—Published by Gauriprasanna Biswas, M.A., B.T., Sirajganj (Dist. Pabna, Bengal)—Price Rs. 2/-.

It is a welcome sign of the times that in all parts of India, there are to be found today some people, officials as well as non-officials, who feel inspired by an ardent desire to put in practical work for the social and economic uplift of the rural masses. The consciousness is happily growing that every one can make a contribution to the progress or this movement in spite of or better on account of the fact the task is a stupendous one and is full of enormous difficulties. What a civilian in Bengal feels about the problem as a whole, what he has himself done in his own sphere to solve it and what are his proposals to place the movement on a sound footing, may be read with great interest in Mr. Ishaque's book.

His observations and schemes have no doubt special reference to a small part of Bengal, but there is a good deal in them that will prove suggestive outside. The book gives an account of how uplift work was started in Serajganj sub-division and how it was developed and systematised. The chapters on rural indebtedness, co-operation, agriculture, cottage industries and education are replete with sound, if costic, comments and useful suggestions. Since agriculture is not a paying proposition with a large number of cultivator, the author does not understand how they can carry on with heavy loads of debt and high rates of interests and pleads for a drastic reduction of this burden and constructive efforts or increasing the productivity of agriculture. The author's remarks on the co-operative movement are pungent and are calculated to make the co-operative workers wince. Writing about the members of co-operative societies he says:—"The word co-operation has no other significance to them than that it is a kind of money-lending system in which the so-called low rates of interest prevail. . In my opinion Sirs, the movement has been a hopeless failure here and has done no good whatsoever to any one except perhaps to a few financiers and creditor who have found a profitable and safe source of investment in the so-called co-operative banks" It is up to co-operative workers to demonstrate the exaggerated character of such criticism and the limited and perhaps exceptional conditions in which they may be true. It is not only co-operation that falls a victim to the author's lass The prevailing system of education in which the rural masses are neglected, also receives its fair share of its biting comment. A great deal can surely be said on the other side and the author may not be fair to those whom he criticises. He is thought-provoking all the same. Some important features of his scheme will indeed sound impracticable. This is however, true of many projects of rural development of which overzealousness is an important ingredient.

V. G. K.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

book written by a man who has been "warmly praised by Michael Sadler and Douglas Jerrold and roundly trounced by Frank Swinnerton and Sir John Equire." Readers may find themselves vacillating between the opinions of this distinguished quartette but will certainly be grateful for having had the opportunity of reading a really remarkable task—a combination of nonsense and divinity.

Reshaping The Social Order

THE HUMAN FAMILY AND INDIA. By Dr. G. H. Mees. Published by D. B. Taraporevala & Sons & Co., 1938.

The author is a sociologist. This book is based on his lectures delivered in India in 1937. The theme is the reshaping of the Social order. His aim is human unity based on the organisation of a world-state developed according to the Hindu conception and system of Varna or natural classes. He tries to discuss and compare there Hindu ideas with the Western social system, and shows in his book of 159 pages their soundness and utility. According to him the social science of ancient India complemented by modern thought provides the key to the solution of various social and political world problems.

The book consists of five chapters, containing (1) Ancient Social Theories of the Hindus and Modern Sociology—the problem of equality, (2) the danger of confusion of classes, (3) nationalism and Internationalism, (4) Revolution, and (5) the coming stage in world politics.

In the first chapter he states that "Varna" means a natural or cultural class and not a "jati" or hereditary caste. The Hindu "Chaturvarnya" or the theory of four human classes is considered by him as a correct and natural universal class theory and as the special cultural contribution of Hinduism to the culture of the world. He observes that the fourfold hierarchical division of classes is a universal phenomena. Service is the main function and justification of everyone of these four groups in relation to others. But if one or the other of these classes begins to exploit the other classes it leads to perversion, or to follow others' functions then it creates confusion of these natural classes. Service and co-operation, not exploitation and competition, are its main characteristics.

According to this theory man is endowed socially with different capacity and character and not equality. There may be spiritual equality between men and not social equality in performing his functions and trusts. Inequality is the law of society, but there must be equality of opportunity to every man. There is to be no hereditary 'jati' or caste. It is the quality and character that determines the 'varna' of a person. Caste system has no sanction. 'Varna' and 'castes' are contrary things. 'Varnas' are natural cultural classes. People are not to be put in waterlight compartments. Castes must breakdown. But the difficulty is, can any system be created on the theory of four natural classes? Society may be composed of four natural and cultural classes but can it be constituted on that basis? If it be, it will lead inevitably to rigidity and heredity. Hence in practice individuals will have to be left in a "laissez faire" State to follow their own pursuits, unless society compels them to follow or to belong to one class or other. This will result in coercion and rigidity.

In the second chapter the author delineates the dangers of confusion of natural classes or the bad results of 'Varna-Sankara' and states that masses cannot lead society in any way. Blindness of their ignorance cannot be given the leadership of society.

In the third and fourth chapter he examines the current ideas of nationalism, Democracy, Fascism, Bolshevism, and Revolution, from the point of view of Internationalism and 'Varna' theory. He shows their weaknesses and good points. Ultimately in his fifth chapter he advocates the foundation of a world state based on the theory of natural and cultural classes. The rulers are to possess integrity of character. They must be men of purer and nobler type. They are to be an aristocracy of virtue and intellect.

This emphasis on character and leadership is the best and permanent part of the chaturvarnya theory.

S. V. P.

Silhouette Of Chinese History

MODERN CHINESE HISTORY: By Prof. Tan Yun-Shan. Andhra University series, No. 19. Price As. 8.

Prof. Tan Yun-Shan is the chief organiser of the Sino-Indian cultural society at Nanking. His book is remarkable achievement of compression and brevity. Within 82 pages he has managed to give out not only a succinct summary of modern Chinese history but he has also found space to give a fairly adequate account of the social structure of modern China with special reference to Chinese ethics and philosophy and the latest cultural trends including the New Culture Movement and the New Life Movement.

The book is divided into five short and instructive lectures. In the first lecture on "The past history of China" he gives a summary of the whole of Chinese history from the earliest times. included in this lecture are brief commentaries on the geographical situation of China, the land and its natural divisions and the races and people of China. The other four lectures are on "Political changes in modern China: Economic development of modern China: Social progress of modern China and lastly—a lecture on Chinese religion.

A short history of this type must suffer manifestly from many disabilities. For the space at the writer's disposal precludes the possibility of any but the most perfunctory treatment. In this booklet only the broadest possible outline of modern Chinese history is sketched, and frequently one gets the feeling that without certain embellishments it would be nothing but the stringing together of some of the important historical events

However, in a short booklet, such as this, a sketchy and perfunctory treatment is inevitable and to expect anything more than that is asking for too much. But considering the short space at the authors disposal he has seemingly devoted too much space to "sentimentalising" over the past glories of China. He lingers over the "golden ages" in Chinese history and one gets the impression that the whole panorama of the splendour and magnificence of ancient Chinese civilisation is being paraded before one's eyes like a mannequin parade.

History has no place for sentiment or pathos in it. It merely demands the recapitalation of bare facts barely stated and an emotional appeal is apt, at once, to strike a discordant note. A certain amount of pride of race is permitted the historian or the ordinary man but when that bare minimum is exceeded honest patriotism (not nationalism mind you!) has a tendency of developing into jingoism of which the modern world has already too many sad exponents.

However, Prof. Tan Yun-Shan's book is a very readable book besides being a very instructive book and if you are interested in Chinese history you cannot do better than study it. It puts Chinese history in a nut shell.

ENVER KUREISHI.

NEW FICTION

"HUSSEIN". By Patrick Russ. Oxford University Press. 7sh. 6d.

Those of us who are born, live in, and belong to the Orient find it most stimulating to discover time and again how many Orients there are. Broadly speaking, there is, first of all, the Orient as it is, the Orient as it appears to Katherine Mayo and her "Soulless breed," to Romantics like Louis Bromfield and that strange genius, Mr. E. M. Ferster and lastly as it appears to ourselves.

In "Hussein" Patrick Russ has depicted an Orient which is poised somewhere between our own knowledge of the country and a picturesque and romanticised conception—Hussein is a mahout and comes of a long line of elephant-keepers attached to the Government lines. As such he has a series of the most exciting and fascinating adventures. With Imams, snake-charmers, "black-artists", women, spies, other mahouts and, of course, elephants. His own charge, Jehangir, is as lovable and fascinating as elephants usually are, and time and again saves Hussein's life. Sashiya the almond-eyed whom Hussein adores with a devotion and fidelity rarely displayed by adventurous young men is won in the end and "with three shooting stars blazing across the sky is carried off on Jehangir by Hussein's side.

Incidentally, "Hussein" is the second novel published by the Oxford University Press in the last 470 years that august body generally confining itself to publications of a serious nature This fact alone speaks volumes for the literary worth of the book. Patrick Russ, who is only 26 has a delightful style and he manages somehow to sound native to his subject, which in any case is a difficult achievement for a foreigner writing in his own tongue. I liked his description of "the shapeless tent that is a Moslem woman when she goes out" and the really romantic flavour with which he endows Hussein that flavour which is inseparable from the Muslim world however humble it might be. E. M. Ferster succeeded to an almost uncanny extent in presenting it to the world in Dr. Aziz and although one cannot claim for "Hussein" the literary merit of that stupendous book "A Passage to India." One can whole-heartedly recommend it to Indians and Europeans alike

H. C. V.

PHILIP AND THE DICTATOR." By Terence Greenidge. Fortune Press. London 7sh. 6d

On hearing even a part of this story, Stallings, his college friend said to Philip loverock "A very interesting case of disassociation." Every one who reads this romantic tale of the adventures of Philip as recounted in these pages will agree with Mr. Stalling. Philip and educated worker in the film industry, has by means of a magic piece of wobbling isren entered the island of St. Michael and becomes the friend of the king and in a rather unbecoming manner of the Queen, and of Guid the lovely daughter of General Carstairs. He returns to reality and again escapes to this world of strange folk and stronger happenings and the escape is always romantic and worth while "Philip and the Dictator" is a well-written and a most unusual

(Continued in col. 1)

(Continued On Page 44)

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE

Mr. Emon de Valera broadcast the following appeal to the Irish Nation on the eve of the General Election which was held in Ireland a few weeks ago:—

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE

Fianna Fail seeks in this Election such a majority as will allow the Government to pursue its policy and discharge its responsibilities without the distraction of having to meet Party manoeuvring. Nothing less than a safe majority over the combined strength of the Opposition parties will enable this to be done. Under the system of Proportional Representation, it is very difficult for any single party to get such a majority. That result can only be secured in this election if every elector who supports Fianna Fail casts his vote, and if the electors generally appreciate the importance of the matters at stake.

Now that the freedom of the Twenty-Six Counties has been secured and that the domestic and the international conditions are favourable, the task of true national reconstruction can be undertaken with confidence and pursued with vigour. The foundations are already laid in the principles adopted in the Constitution which you enacted last year. The Government desires the opportunity to devote itself wholeheartedly to this task. But a preliminary condition to success in its efforts is that for a period of some years the political uncertainty recently existing should be eliminated. Otherwise a steady policy cannot be pursued, nor can there be brought to the support of the Government that public understanding and confidence without which all Governmental efforts must fail.

We, in this generation, are blessed with an opportunity which a short while ago seemed beyond hope. There is the clearest evidence that within a few years we shall have in this part of Ireland a homogeneous people, with past divisions and differences forgotten, and all animated by the single purpose of enhancing the glory and advancing the prestige of our nation. That spirit will reach across the border, dispelling ancient prejudices, until the whole of the land of Patrick responds to it and the dream of the dead generations is completely realised.

To foster this development, to promote harmony and goodwill amongst all sections of the Irish people, and friendly relations with the neighbouring peoples of Britain must, in the coming years, be a chief preoccupation of those who are given the commission of Government. Believing that you will commit this charge to us, and that you will give us the means to carry it out effectively, we renew the resolve of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic in 1916:

"to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past."

Like those who thus resolved, and whose sacrifices made this day possible for us, we invoke God's blessings upon our efforts to complete the task which they bequeathed to us; praying, like them, that no one who serves our Cause will ever dishonour it, and that the Irish nation always may

"by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called."

(Here follow two more paragraphs in Gaelic).

EAMON DE VALERA.

De Valera's Stirring Appeal To His Countrymen Which Won Him The Election

Eamon De Valera

MR. & MRS. RASHID TOUR JAPAN

(From A Correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. Rashid A. Munshi of Ahmednagar have arrived in India from Japan after a stay there of some two and a half years.

Mr. Rashid had travelled a good deal in Italy, France, Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland before going to the Far East.

He made an extensive study of Agriculture and allied subjects in Japan and intends writing books

Mr. And Mrs. Munshi

on "Introducing Rural Japan" and "Things Japanese."

During his sojourn in Kobe (Japan) he gave lectures on "Agricultural New Deal in India" before the Arin Kwai, an English speaking society, and the After Luncheon Club, Kobe, and contributed articles to the Osaka Mainichi."

Mr. Rashid has brought back a collection of Japanese butterflies as a souvenir for the Agricultural College, Poona.

Mrs. Rashid who accompanied her husband, is a linguist, speaks Japanese fluently and has learnt the Japanese art of flower arrangements and Tea Ceremony thoroughly.

They intend settling down finally in Mahableshwar and hope to introduce there sericulture, and mushroom cultivation, Floriculture in the near future.

LIFE—A SONG OR A DRUDGERY?

(From A Correspondent)

My sister Saroj and myself were once going together in a tram to see a friend at Girgaum.

Saroj with her blue sari, spotted with Swastik—an emblem of purity—looked very charming. A single gold necklace with a locket in the centre adorned her thin neck.

We rose to get down at Sandhurst Road. "What's that! An accident! Help the sweet girl" rose a sudden shout everywhere. I turned back and to my surprise found Saroj lying senseless on the street. There was no apparent reason for her fall.

I dispersed the crowd, called a taxi and carried her to doctor at hand.

"Are you airight now! he enquired.

"Oh! but my sari is soiled" was her sad reply.

"First thank God you are safe" he added with a gentle smile. After several questions and a thorough examination he rightly inferred that it was due to her run-down condition following her recent delivery.

He wrote down "Rochetone." Strange to say her recovery was as mysteriously quick as her fall. Once more her cheeks regained their long lost healthy glow.

The case with Saroj is the case with most of us in this or that garb. We often get a fall in weight due to the swift modern life, its wear and tear. But "we fall to rise." And how? Let us resort to Rochetone—an Ideal Mixture. It is a fruit of years of scientific research work on the part of eminent doctors.

Hence, let this filling, superb tonic go with a regulated life. Then only life will be a sweet song and not a drowning drudgery

Hindu Dancer In London

Prefers Career To Love

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Love or career. That was the choice that had to be made by lovely Bani Majundar, nineteen-years-old Hindu dancer, now appearing in London.

She chose her career as a dancer and, in doing so, sacrificed prospects of wealth and luxury.

Miss Bani, a noted Society beauty of Calcutta and a university graduate, was appearing before members of the Italian Royal Family in Rome when she caught the attention of a handsome youth, the son of rich parents.

After her dancing display, which was highly praised by Mussolini and other leading Italian personalities, Miss Bani was invited by her admirer to visit his home and be received by his father and mother.

A few days later the young Italian proposed marriage, and held out to the little dancer the glittering prospect of a life of luxury and happiness as his bride.

Miss Bani asked for a day to think the proposal over, and when the hour came for her decision she wept; but calmly and firmly she told her lover that much as she was tempted, and strongly as she felt the call of love, she could not desert her career as a dancer.

"That is all over now," Miss Bani said recently. "Henceforth I must devote myself to my art."

Known as the "Pavlova of India," this attractive girl has been praised in the highest terms by such eminent people as Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, famous Indian poet, and the King of Italy. —"The People."

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

(Continued from Page 12)

4. Where is Bunce Island?
5. Can you find a bull's head on a stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, has been pictured on a New Zealand stamp of 1932 and on a Roumanian adhesive of the same year.
2. Dog Rock is shown on a 1935 Polish stamp.
3. In 1921, Panama printed a stamp picturing a statute of Cervantes.
4. A tin dredger appears on a stamp issued by Nigeria in 1936.
5. Peru, in 1936, used the picture of a ram on one of its stamps.

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HOW TO RULE THE WAVES

With proper care, the new permanent wave may be kept soft and natural in appearance, and its life prolonged.

The secret lies in brushing and in frequent reconditioning oil shampoos. Modern hair brushes have rather widely-spaced bristles, set in wavelike rows especially designed for brushing hair that has been given a permanent wave. Use the brush properly and you will be delighted with the lustre and supple quality of your hair.

The brush should pick up each strand of hair and polish it from the roots out to the ends of the hair. Start at the back of the head, putting the brush on its side. Now brush upward and outward, using a vibrating movement, a sort of zigzag effect, which catches each hair and tugs at the roots as you brush. Take your hair strand by strand and brush it in this manner.

Brushing restores the resiliency of the wave. Stimulation of the scalp brings out the natural oils and the brush strokes distribute it down the length of the hair strands, giving them shining colourful beauty.

Besides this daily brushing treatment, have a reconditioning shampoo every week or so.

A Page For Women

HEALTH TEST FOR BRIDE AND GROOM

New Law Being Enforced In New York State

By Catherine Mackenzie

New York State's new law requiring a medical examination and a blood test as a preliminary to marriage became effective on July 1. "See your doctor" is the latest command to the prospective bride and groom. After the first of July marriage licences may be issued only when a duly licensed physician has certified both parties to be free from syphilis in a communicable form. A similar law goes into effect in New Jersey on the same day. Also Connecticut has required such pre-marital examination and blood test for three years.

The New York City Health Department apparently expects little difficulty in directing this detour in the path to marriage. The public has been educated in the safeguards to personal health as well as in the social importance of the measure; physicians are familiar with the new law's requirements, and a detailed statement of procedure is available for any who are not so informed. In explaining this procedure for the layman, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of Health Education, emphasizes its freedom from red tape, and its confidential nature. The Health Department dispels any lingering doubt on the latter point by assurance that publicity of any kind is impossible

HOW THE LAW OPERATES.

This is the way the law will work:

After July 1, persons about to marry will go to their physicians, who will make the necessary medical examination and send a blood specimen to an approved laboratory for a serological test. The laboratory will make its confidential report to the physician—on a separate form, which is strictly off-the-record.

A second form is provided, to accompany the application for a marriage licence. This reveals only two facts: (1) a statement from the laboratory that a serological test has been made; (2) a statement from the physician that the applicant has been examined and has medical approval.

"You see," Dr. Bolduan explained, "nothing is said about the result of the test. Only that a test has been made."

If either person is suffering from syphilis in a communicable form the physician may not issue a certificate, but this does not necessarily mean more than a postponement of marriage. Syphilis can be cured, and after a period of treatment the once infected individual may get a clean bill of health. This is New York State's answer to any query as to a possible discouraging effect of the measure.

COMPLETING THE RECORD.

If neither partner suffers from syphilis in a communicable form, the completed forms are presented with the application for a marriage licence. And that is the end of the matter as far as the public record is concerned.

The separate confidential record on the result of the test is sent by the physician to the Health Department. Nothing short of a court order can pry it out of the vast anonymity of the department's locked files, and then only as evidence at a trial or proceeding "involving issues in which it may be material or relevant."

One certain result of the new law will be to slow up impetuous couples. While exceptions are provided for extreme circumstances—such as deathbed marriages or marriage of pregnant women—the new law will stretch out the waiting period to a full week. The present seventy-two-hour delay remains in force; a further four-day period will be needed now for the medical examination and the blood test.

Another result will be one more item added to the high cost of getting married. In its present form the law makes no provision for free clinical examination. To be sure, the blood test may be made free of charges, as from 1,000 to 1,500 similar tests are made daily—by the Health Department's laboratory, or it may be made by any of the 180-odd private laboratories in the city which are approved by the department. (The average cost of such a test is dols. 5.) But the cost of the medical examination will depend upon the physician's scale of fees—probably on the basis of a normal office visit, dols. 2, or dols. 5, or dols. 10, whatever it is.

FREE LABORATORY TESTS.

Apparently the assumption is that people who can afford to marry can afford to pay a doctor's bill. At the same time, under New York State law, free diagnosis and treatment for syphilis is provided for any one unable to pay, and the service is given, without charge, at clinics and diagnosis centres of the Health Department every day in the year. Thus a distinction is made based on the citizens' purpose—whether he wants to know whether he has syphilis or whether he wants to get married. However, Dr. Theodore Rosenthal, director of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, agrees that the department's laboratory will probably carry much of the new load of blood tests. With 70,000 marriages in the city annually this may run to another 140,000 tests a year.

The Health Department is warm in its praise of the bill. Dr. Walter Clarke, formerly director of the department's Bureau of Social Hygiene, now its consultant and active in drafting the bill, says: "From the Commissioner down, all of us have been in favour of the bill. We helped with preliminary revision, and sat in on conferences when it was drawn in final form. We believe it to be a good law, and an important step in advance."

Study of pre-marital laws in other States has convinced Dr. Clarke that New York's is the soundest on State statute books. (New Jersey's law is a replica). It does not present an absolute bar to marriage; it applies equally to men and women. Some State Legislatures have acted on the assumption that men only required such examinations, whereas communicable syphilis has been found about equally distributed in male and female. Ths New York bill, wisely, he thinks, is limited to syphilis, and does not—as in three States—include gonorrhoea, a malady which presents practical difficulties of diagnosis.

Another strong point noted is in the physical examination required by the new law, supplementing the blood test. It is well-known that a negative result may be shown where syphilis is actively present; that a positive reaction may appear in cases where the disease is not in a communicable form. A careful clinical examination of the patient is expected to eliminate error.

NOT A COMPLETE SOLUTION.

Important as this new law is, as "an advance step," Dr. Clarke adds the caution that "it does not solve the problem." In many ways he considers the law on prenatal examination of more importance. New York and New Jersey this year passed laws requiring blood tests of pregnant women as a safeguard against the appearance of syphilis in the unborn child.

A summary of existing laws made by Bascom Johnson of the American Social Hygiene Association shows that in nine States both male and female applicants for marriage licences must present medical certificates and have blood tests made—the law in every case but one passed since 1937. In six States the male applicant only must present a medical certificate attesting to freedom from venereal disease. The laws of all other States "attempt in various ways to discourage the marriage of venereally infected persons," but do not require medical certificates to accompany applications for marriage licences.—"New York Times."

Summery Blouse To Crochet

BY RUTH ORR.

Simple, dainty pattern stitch and shiny pearl cotton combine to form one of the most attractive blouses we've seen in a long time.

The improvement in my complexion was remarkable

...after I began using these* DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *creams

Once you have seen the wonderful improvement Daggett & Ramsdell's creams will make in your complexion you will never again be satisfied with any other face creams. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust and imparts a smooth finish to your powder and make-up. Start looking your loveliest through the daily use of Daggett & Ramdell's creams.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

HUMAN BODY—A PARADOX

It Lives While It Dies And Dies While It Lives!

You may as well know you do not see with your eyes. No, your eyes do not see—no more than you take a picture with the lens of a camera. The eye catches the light and focuses it on a sensitive area, but the brain translates it into images. Seeing is the work of the brain, not the eye; just like a snap-shot is made on the film, not on the lens or the shutter, says John Hix. in Physical Culture.

Even if your eyes are normal you are blind all the time they are in motion! In order to see, the human eye must be fixed on its subject. When you glance from one column of this paper to another, you do not see the actual shifting of the vision range. All you see is the new picture formed when your eyes come to rest again.

As you read this page you do not see the words or letters that are printed on it. You just see the white space around the letters. The black of the letter reflects very little light, but the white background reflects a lot. Thus, when you look at the letter "O" you do not see a black circle—what you do see is a white disk surrounded by a margin of nothingness and set against a white background.

MIXTURE OF COLORS.

A moment ago I told you that you were slant-eyed and colored. That is true. You are colored because you are white. White is a mixture of all colors. If you were bright red or a deep purple you would not be as colored as you are when you are white. The black man you call colored is really just the opposite. Black is the absence of color. Black men are not colored.

Now about the slant eyes. You think they are a distinguishing feature of the Oriental? No, they are a distinguishing feature of almost every other race except the Oriental. As a matter of fact, the Oriental eye appears to be oblique, not because it is oblique, but because the bridge of the nose, which supports the upper lid, is low. This gives the eye a "slit" appearance, but the eye itself is not as slanted (i.e., not as far off a true horizontal line) as the Caucasian or white eye.

When you claim to have a sixth sense you are being very modest. If you are normal you should have at least ten, and if you want to get complicated you can count fifteen. According, to best medical authorities you should be able to see, to hear, to taste, to feel, to smell, to distinguish heat and cold, to sense the movements and position of the body, to sense the balance or tilt of the head, to feel pain in the skin, muscles and blood vessels. The tenth sense includes stimuli from internal organs. You are not conscious of them, but they keep your heart beating, and your lungs pumping just the same.

A well-functioning nose can distinguish between 6,561 different odors, but the best taster in the world cannot tell the difference between an apple and an onion, or between mutton and beefsteak. You taste them—and most everything else—with your nose. A single part of vanillin in ten million parts of air can be detected by the human nose.

The only tastes are those which are acid, bitter, sweet, and salty. Most delicate differences in taste are really differences in smell.

Your temperature sense is not as good as you may think. You can touch a block of frozen mercury and a red hot iron without being able to tell which is which.

WRONG FINGER.

Apropos of senses, the practice of wearing the engagement ring on the ring finger is a good joke on somebody. Years ago it was believed that there was a special vein or nerve that ran directly from the heart to the ring finger of the left hand—hence it was quite appropriate that the engagement ring should be worn there, having as it did a direct connection with the heart which was considered the seat of emotions.

Not long ago scientists took the time to determine the relative sensitiveness of the fingers, and they found that the ring finger is the most senseless finger on the hand. It just goes to show how wrong (or how correct) the ancients sometimes were.

The human body keeps itself in pretty good repair except the teeth—which may account for the fact that toothache is the commonest of human ailments, not even excepting colds. Yet, the enamel of a tooth is the hardest substance in your body—so hard, in fact, that it will strike fire with flint.

Who is your closest relative? Your father? Your mother? Neither—that is, if you have a brother or sister. A child is more closely related to his brothers and sisters than he is to either of his parents. Biologically, mother or father and child have only one-half common blood, while sisters and brothers have all common blood.

Strange as it seems, in spite of all the discoveries made by medical science in past centuries, the span of human life has not been increased by a single day! You may expect to live to no riper an old age than some of your ancestors did back when ills were treated with crude and worthless—even harmful "remedies."

Don't let this prospect discourage you, however. Where science fails to conquer, nature marches on. The Grim Reaper swings his sickle with the rhythm of a clock—once a second—yet the world's population is increasing at the rate of 50,000 a day! Within 65 years, at this rate, there will be twice as many people as there are to-day! During the past century, man has increased more in number than during all the thousands of years he has been on earth.

With such an unusual body as you possess it is perhaps not difficult to realize that you are dying while you are living—and have been since your first breath. The cells of your body are disintegrating, wasting away. This ever-present death you are experiencing is life itself, so don't worry about it. If you stop living you die—but as long as you are dying you live.

MUGHAL PAINTING

(BY MISS KULSUM SURAIYA).

The art of a nation is but a reflex of its mind and genius, which furnishes us with a clue to its ideals and helps us to determine the standard of its culture The aesthetic tastes of the Mughals are abundantly manifested in the unique works of art which they have left behind them. Judged by the sublimity and perfection of their art in general, and by their contribution to painting and architecture in particular, they are entitled to a very high place in the history of mankind. The pictures of the Mughal school of painting are remarkable for their dignified restraint, delicate finish, and charming harmony of colour.

The paintings on the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta and Bagh are works of striking originality, and illustrate fully the distinguishing features of Indian or Hindu painting before the advent of the Mughals. Prior to the period of Humayun, Indian painting was dominated by Buddhist and Jain ideas. He invited to his court two renowed painters of Persia, Ali Raza and Abdus Samad, who were the last survivors of the school of Bizad, the greatest of all oriental painters. In course of time, Hindu influence began to be felt and finally merged itself into the art imported by the Persian painters. The resultant admixture gave rise to the Mughal school of painting. It thus owed its origin to Persian painting, whose principal characteristics were the outcome of Byzantine, Mesopotamian, and Chinese influences. However, Mughal painting was essentially Indo-Persian and found expression, for the first time in the reign of Humayun. The collaboration of Indian and Persian painters resulted in the production of an illustrated manuscript on cloth of the Dastan-i-Amir Hamza, which is the earliest specimen of Mughal painting in India.

Akbar encouraged painting to a very great extent. Basawan and Daswanth were the most brilliant luminaries from the galaxy of renowned painters who shed lustre on his court. According to Abul Fazl, Daswanth had "devoted his whole life to the art, and from love of his profession he used to draw and paint pictures even on the walls." During Akbar's reign, Mughal painting was principally confined to the depiction of stories.

The reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan witnessed the culminating point of Mughal painting. Jahangir was a great lover of art and displayed an exceptional degree of originality. He personally gave directions to the painters of his court amongst whom Mansur stands pre-eminent. The 'hashiyas' (margins) and borders of manuscripts illuminated in Akbar's time pale into insignificance before those of the period of Jahangir. Every day instances and portraits took the place of antiquated stories as subjects of painting., Jahangir, practically, put a stop to the illumination of manuscripts, and was instrumental in bringing on paper, for the first time, flowers, which, later on, Shah Jahan transferred to marble and mosaic. Painting did not decline during Shah Jahan's rule. Miniatures executed under his directions, though less original than those of Jahangir's time, are of an equally high standard. The quality of the work did not deteriorate; but there was a marked decrease in its output.

Rajput School

The Rajput school of painting, which flourished side by side with the Mughal school, was nourished by the genius of the Hindus. Replete with poetry and sentiment, unknown to Indo-Muslim style, its works were influenced by Mughal technique and ideas.

With the death of Shah Jahan, Mughal painting became purely conventional and began to show a downward tendency. The puritanic principles of Aurangzeb, coupled with the unsettled state of the country which necessitated his absence from the Imperial capital, tended to discourage painting and brought about its decline.

There is not a vestige of truth in the assertion of certain European scholars that in Mughal painting there is no originality, but an imitation of the art of Italian masters. In portraiture, Mughal painting has remained unsurpassed, and even in other branches it has asserted its individuality in an unmistakable manner. Let us hope that time, "the beautifier of the dead", will prevail upon hostile critics to discard prejudice and be more generous in their estimate of Mughal painting.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

A clear, shining finish to windows can be obtained by using a chamois leather wrung out in warm soapy water. Then wipe over with a clean leather wrung out in clear water to which a desertspoonful of methylated spirits has been added. Give a final polish with screwed up tissue paper.

Another excellent hint is to clean windows (or the car windscreen) by wiping them over with a very soft cloth moistened with paraffin. This gives a bright finish and also prevents flies settling on the panes and leaving specks.

Sticky fingers leave unsightly marks on the highly polished cases of a piano. If these are difficult to remove take a soft wash leather and wring it out in cold water. Squeeze out as much water as possible, then go over the smeared surface, rubbing gently until the marks have disappeared.

Piano keys can be kept white if they are wiped over occasionally with a rag moistened with milk. Very stained ivory keys may be bleached by leaving a paste of whiting and methylated spirits on the keys for 15 minutes. Rub well with a soft cloth, then remove with a rag moistened with milk. Finish off with a dry duster.

The hot weather brings flies into the house. These pests can be kept down by covering all foodstuffs, and by making sure that the covers on the dustbin and other rubbish receptacles are a tight fit.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Cats & Dogs

By N. J.

It is raining cats and dogs, and monsoon, or at any rate its Bombay edition, is not exactly a tonic for one's muse. It is damp and gray, within and without, and here do I sit vainly searching for a subject for to-day's Comments.

It is raining cats and dogs . . . . and there is Pussy lying on the sofa, curled up and content, unmindful of the storms that is raging without, unheedful of the fix that her master is in.

But what vain delusion! Can I call myself Pussy's master? Can that aristocratic creature, proud and peaceful, possibly owe any fealty to anybody? How haughtily does she carry herself! If she has any feelings of love and loyalty for me, she does not believe in wearing them on the sleeve—metaphorically speaking. Let the dog surrender his soul to man. Let him wag his tail and grovel before his master. But the cat will ever remain aloof, imperious and imperturbable. She has not forfeited her native freedom inspite of her association with human kind for centuries upon centuries. Every other domesticated animal will be wellnight lost without man—the lord and the master. But even if the whole humanity is by any miracle wiped away to-morrow from the face of the earth, the cat would go on, serene and sure!

Nine Lives

Both the cat and the dog have been associated with man from the earliest dawn of history. But if the dog has been generally taken for granted, the cat has always been viewed with a certain amount of suspicion. The former may have been glorified for his faith, but the latter was certainly more respected in its own right. The dog has ever been a dependable, domestic pet; the cat has never completely forgotten its ancestry of the wilds. We thus see that the early Egyptians worshipped the cat as a god. A large number of mummified cats have been found in the land of the Pharoahs. In the medieval times the cats were somehow connected with witchcraft and a large number of them were slaughtered by superstitious folk. Felix, however, survived this heresy hunt, probably on the strength of her nine lives, a saying which which must have been apparently invented in those days. Gradually the cult of the cat began to spread until to-day Pussy for all her waywardness is accepted as a domestic pet.

* * *

Laura's Rival

The antipathy against cats, however, has survived in a remarkable degree. For every one person that does not like a dog, there must easily be a hundred who dislike a cat. And while the dislike against the dog is mostly of a negative character, that against the cat is generally very positive and very pronounced. It is a veritable, loathing, an aversion which possibly springs from the superstitious belief of the middle ages It is even now considered an ill omen among the Hindus if a cat crosses ones path when one is out on a particularly important errand. It is notorious that some people have almost a morbid hatred against a cat, and that it amounts to a major obsession of their lives. Lord Roberts was a famous "case" of this type. Everyone, indeed, can find a cat-hater in his or her particular circle, though all those who dislike a dog will be found to dismiss him merely with a shrug of the shoulders. The hatred against cats, however, is counterbalanced by an equal love in other "cases." Pussy can claim among her ardent admirers some of the greatest characters in history. Mahomet was one and Richelieu, Montaigne and Abraham Lincoln were all devotees of their tabby. It was a famous remark of the times that the only serious rival of Laura, whom Petrarch has immortalised in his sonnets, was—the Poet's Cat!! That cat indeed is more authentic than the lady: you might have heard Byron's lines.

Think you, if Laura had been
Petrarch's wife
He would have written Sonnets
all his life?

And finally Boswell himself has noted with a masochistic candour that the great Dr. Johnson very candidly preferred his cat's company to that of his biographer!

* * * *

Catty Proverbs

Among the lovers of Felix, a mention must be made of Sir William Watson. Here is how he apostrophises a great Angora cat:

"Throned in monumental calm, herself immobile, imperturbable, she seemed the Orient spirit incarnate, loot in the contemplation of the Western soul. . . . Even so, methought, the genius of the East, reposeful, patient, undemonstrative, luxurious, enigmatically sags, dispassionately cruel, might have looked down upon the fever of the Occident."

It is significant that while the dog has received a rich measure of man's affection and homage, which has often found expression in literature, it is the cat which sends Homo Sapiens in a really contemplative mood. Playful and philosophic in turns the cat is a conundrum to all who have the power to reflect. "Faithful like a dog'.. we say of a man; but the woman we always compare to a cat—even if it be in malice. Felix typifies the infinite mystery of feminity—the enigma that is Eve.

How many proverbs are built round the cat? I have already referred to its nine lives, which are of course a gross exaggeration, and a grosser libel. Then the smile of the Cheshire cat is famous, as also the pride of her Siamese cousin. "It is a sotill mouse that sleepeth in the cattys ear," we are told. That "The cat shuts her eyes when she steals cream." has been proved to be false. And has ever "Care killed a cat?"—I wonder "Though the cat winks a while, she is not blind" is a just tribute to its vigilance. Finally "A cat may look at a King", though there is no reason why it should care to.

* * * *

Revealing Exception

Has anybody seen a cat in a circus menagerie? From performing fleas to waltzing elephants—you will see all animal creation gathered in the saw-dust ring, doing obeissance to the human god. All, except a cat! That itself is the most revealing tribute to its sturdy independence. It simply refuses to degrade itself to be a "trained" animal, and though the tamest of all tame pets, it disdains to do any tricks at the crack of the ringmaster's whip Nor does a cat care for human intelligence standards, by which we often assess the mental receptivity of our dumb friends. We occasionally read of a horse which can count and a dog who can read. But such a phenomenon never can happen in the case of a cat. And yet Pussy's cleverness needs no human mirror. It stands self-evident. Observe her while leaping from a window sill and note her amazing agility, sense of balance, sheer grace.

A little lion, small and dainty sweet,
With sea-grey eyes and softly-stepping feet.

It is raining cats and dogs..... and Pussy is lying on the sofa curled up and content. She is not the one to care for my praises!

Nature's way is always best

EVERY mother knows that maternal milk is the only perfect food for baby—the only *sure* foundation of baby's health and future development.

To-day, no mother need forgo this service of love—no child need be deprived of the inestimable boon of breast feeding. Science has supplied the means to ensure a rich supply of breast milk to the nursing mother and to maintain her strength before and after baby is born.

"Ovaltine" has proved invaluable to countless thousands of mothers everywhere. It is a complete and perfect food. Prepared from ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, "Ovaltine" supplies in concentrated form every single element necessary to build up and maintain health, strength and vitality—not only for mothers but for every man, woman and child.

But remember, there is only ONE "Ovaltine." In the interests of health—whether in that of your baby, your family or yourself—reject imitations. Nothing can compare with "Ovaltine" for Quality, Value, Flavour or Economy.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Enables Mothers to Breast-feed their Babies

"Ovaltine" is packed in 4½, 9 and 18 ounce tins. Compare these weights with imitations and it will at once be seen that "Ovaltine" gives more in Quantity, as well as more in Quality. It is the best and most economical food beverage you can buy. As many as 24 cupfuls of delicious "Ovaltine" can be made from the small tin containing 4½ ounces.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Indian Distributors: James Wright, Ltd.
85A, Ripon St., Calcutta.
Also at Bombay, Madras & Karachi.

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1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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82. TO BE LET

Very desirable Big and Small Blocks only for respectable families "Dias Lodge" Kursetji Rana Street. Grant Road. See owner evening. (10527)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. Apply to: British India Technical College (B.C.). Sukkur, (Sind). (R10510)

Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by Government). Records this year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the province ever since the U.P. Government started conducting Examination for the Overseers Certificate. I, II & IV positions are held by the candidates from this School. Matriculates should apply now for July session 1938 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (8630)

4th WEEK

The Top-Notcher that is growing in popularity day by day

SAGAR'S

Sensational Social

We Three

Starring:—

MOTILAL—MAYA

ROSE—YAKUB

Direction:—

MEHBOOB

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.

To-day Matinee 2-30 p. m.

THE ROXY

The BROADWAY

KINGSWAY:—— ——:DADAR

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW: AT 10-30 A.M.

ROLLICKING BRITISH FILM: "JACK'S the BOY"

A Zestful, Exhilarating Comedy with JACK HULBERT & CICELY COURTNEIDGE at their best.

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p m.

The true story of fiery Prince ALBERT and the youthful Queen VICTORIA!

"VICTORIA THE GREAT"

ANNA NEAGLE,

ANTON WALBROOK,

R-K-O RADIO PICTURE

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Diabetes and Asthma Radical and sure cure, 42 years' fame, money refunded on failure. Dr. K. P. Ray, Diabetes & Asthma Specialist, Delhi 5. (10517)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10436)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10501)

551. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Typewriters (all makes) Serviced for Rs. 6 annually per machine by Empire Typewriter Co., 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort. (9015)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Infuriated at his wife's refusal to stay with him, Anand, a Hindu residing at Clare Road is alleged to have stabbed his wife with a clasp knife which resulted in her death at the J. J. Hospital this morning.

Luxmibai, the victim of the fatal assault had left her husband's protection and gone to reside with her mother. The husband went there and demanded the wedding clothes he had given to her. While his wife was returning the clothes, Anand, is alleged to have whipped out a knife and stabbed luxmibai. The police removed her to the J. J Hospital where she died subsequently.

Kamalabai Mirtap Sheni, who is alleged to have been stabbed by her husband in her residence at Kennedy Bridge, has succumbed to her injuries in the J. J. Hospital.

An inquest will be held on the body to-morrow.

As Manarbawdy section is said to be too much infested with undesirables, the police are trying to comb out those who are likely to make breach of peace. This morning 58 persons were arrested who will be either dealt with according to the law or deported, if they are foreigners.

Rampershad Param was arrested yesterday by the Excise police on a charge of smuggling illicitly distilled liquor from the suburbs to Bombay by train.

The accused was placed this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was directed to be released on a bail of Rs. 75

That death was caused by shock and collapse after Atebrin injection, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on the body of a child named Kishore Govind Shinde (3). The jury directed that death be classified as due to misadventure. The child's father stated at the inquest that it was getting fever. He took it to a doctor, who examined the child and gave it an injection. The child collapsed and died on the spot.

For cheating an unemployed youth, Shaik Abdul Shaik Jawahir was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default, to six weeks' further imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused was arrested on July 4.

Vallab Govind related an amusing story of how he happened to be cheated by the accused

He was a new-comer to Bombay and was accosted by the accused. He was questioned as to whether he was unemployed. On his saying "yes" the accused promised to get him a decent job. The accused also told him that it was necessary that his photo should be taken for being shown to the boss. He then took him to a studio at Chowpatty.

Before the photo was actually taken, the accused suggested that as ear-rings were out of fashion, they should be removed.

The accused helped the complainant to remove his ear-rings and kept them in his pocket. The photo was taken and the two then went to a restaurant. Soon after the accused went out, asking the complainant to wait for him. There was however, no sign of his return.

Three days later, the complainant accidentally met him and questioned him about the ear-rings He tried to run away but was arrested and handed over to the police.

The police afterwards recovered the ear-rings from a Marwari with whom the accused had pledged them.

A young girl-wife, named Laxmibai (20), residing on the second floor of Byramji Building at Clare Road, Byculla, was stabbed to death, it is alleged, by her husband on July 12.

The motive for the alleged crime is stated to be that she was not living with him because he had been ill-treating her.

She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died the next day.

The girl's mother stated at the inquest to-day, that the deceased was married about seven years ago. For the last three or four years she had not been living with her husband because he had ill-treated her. He had stabbed her four years ago.

Two months ago the deceased's husband and his father went to the witness and asked her to send the deceased to their place. Witness refused to comply with their wishes and suggested that the deceased's husband might live with them in her house and satisfy her that he would not ill-treat her.

The girl's husband lived with them for a month and, during the period, she alleged, he assaulted the deceased twice.

A complaint was lodged with the DeLisle Road police.

On the 12th July, when witness returned home from work she received information that her daughter had been stabbed by her husband and that she had been removed to the J.J Hospital by the police. Witness saw her in the hospital, but she was unable to speak. On the 14th instant the deceased told her that her husband had stabbed her and then run away.

The girl's husband is at large.

The inquest was adjourned for police investigations to July 27.

PLIGHT OF ASSAM PEASANTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, July 15.

Having seen famine staring in their face, several hundreds of villagers of Balilara erected a bund against the waters entering their lands. Adverse effects were obtained to the great distress of themselves. It so happened that a sudden spate came over Mansri River and the banks were overflown the waters rushing into the villages and inundating homes and roads and washing away culverts and bridges.

NORTH TRUNK ROAD IMPASSABLE

The North Trunk Road has become impassable for pedestrians and motors plying between Tezpur and the towns in the eastern part of the district.

Following abnormal rise in Brahmaputra again, the waters have rushed into the low-lying parts on both the banks. Several thousand Nepali Grazier milkmen on the southern bank of Brahmaputra at Tezpur are in great distress since last night as they had to shift their buffalo pastures farther west. There are yet no rains locally to enable the farmers to cultivate land or plant paddy. Acres of land are lying fallow, as topographical condition makes irrigation impossible in the whole of the Assam Valley.

In view of the continued low prices of agricultural products as compared with those prevailing when the last settlements were introduced the Government of Sind have sanctioned special remissions.

Question Of Life And Death

Combat "Black Bills" At All Costs

Punjab Non-Agriculturists' Threat Of Direct Action

LYALLPUR, July 16.

A threat to combat the "Black Bills", through direct action, if the situation so demands, probably involving imprisonment of hundreds and thousands of people and suspension of business for an indefinite period, is given out in a statement issued to-day by Mr. Goswami Ganesh Dutt, General Secretary of the Punjab Non-Agriculturists' Association.

No Submission, Lying Down

HE SAYS:—

"HUNDREDS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE PUNJAB AND UNPRECEDENTED HARTALS OBSERVED IN EVERY NOOK AND CORNER OF THE PROVINCE, HAVE PROVED, BEYOND A SHADOW OF DOUBT, THAT THE PUNJAB NON-ACRICULTURISTS, BUSINESSMEN AND TRADERS WILL NOT SUBMIT TO THE BILLS LYING DOWN. BUT OUR WORK IS NOT FINISHED HERE. OUR GOVERNMENT IS ACCUSTOMED TO IGNORINC HARTALS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS, BECAUSE THESE DEMONSTRATIONS ARE CONSIDERED AS COMMON METHODS OF EXPRESSING RESENTMENT.

Make Higher Sacrifices

"THE STANDARD OF AGITATION TO UNSETTLE A SETTLED FACT, HAS GONE VERY HIGH. WE WILL HAVE TO RAISE AGITATION TO THAT HIGH STANDARD. WE HAVE TO MAKE HIGHER SACRIFICES, FOR OUR VERY EXISTENCE IS AT STAKE. WE HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER WE HAVE TO LIVE OR DIE."—United Press.

STOP PRESS

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS.

DIBRUGARH, July 16.

The water level has risen by another foot, now being only eight inches below the highest flood level of 1931 The water is still rising. About a hundred homeless people have taken shelter in the premises of the George Institution.

The Railway line is submerged, cutting off the town from adjoining stations. The Court, Bar Library and several other office and private buildings are surrounded by water.—A. P.

MR. KHER EXPLAINS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 17.

That Bombay Ministry's proposed Tenancy and Debt Relief Legislation will be beneficial to landlords owning less than 100 acres each, was made clear by Premier Kher, in his opening speech at Congress Party meeting. He made it clear that the Tenancy Bill would operate in case of all Inamdars, Taluqdars, Sardars, and Owners of over 100 acres.

As regards Tenants, their occupancy rights would mature after six years, provided all arrears of rent were paid. The economic rent would fluctuate in consonance with commodity prices. The tenant's eviction would be allowed only in case of failure to pay rent, or causing injury to crops of land or in case landowner chooses home cultivation

Sirdar Patel is stated to have said that small landowners had supported Congress all along, and, therefore, they were entitled to consideration, while Sardars and Inamdars had always opposed Congress.

As regards debt relief, Mr. Kher is stated to have said that outright 30 per cent. reduction would be effected in agricultural debt, as at the end of 1932, and in case of agriculturists owning less than 100 acres this relief would be given.

PEACE AND EMPIRE

They Are Contradictory Terms, Says Jawahar

LONDON, July 15.

Pandit Nehru saw a group of Indian Socialists at Caxton Hall and lunched with Sir Robert Vansittart. In the evening he addressed the Peace and Empire Conference at Friends House. He said that Peace and Empire were contradictory terms and added Imperialism was akin to Fascism and the world must seek to remove both and not try to distinguish between them. They had to seek and root out Imperialism to conceive of complete freedom for subject races of the world.

Referring to Palestine, Pandit Nehru said that the situation there was created by British Imperialism and was not one which could be solved by Imperialism. Everyone sympathised with the Jews persecuted and hounded in so many countries, but at the same time they had to realise that the trouble in Palestine was really a struggle for Arab Independence.—Reuter.

LAND ASSESSMENT AND GOVERNOR'S ORDER

Sind Legislators Not To Yield?

KARACHI, July 16.

With regard to the order passed by the Governor, introducing the new sliding scale of land assessment, the final authority to approve or reject it, rests with the United Party and the Congress Party.

As far as can be gathered, the parties are not going to abide by the Governor's order, as they have asked the Ministers already to press for the postponement of the new settlement for 12 months.—United Press.

Follow Mahatma's Method In S. Africa And India

Satyagraha Better Than Murders Of Innocents

COL. WEDGWOOD'S ADVICE TO JEWS: BOYCOTT OF GOVT. INSTITUTIONS URGED

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 16.

According to London papers Colonel Wedgwood has forwarded a letter to Palestine Jews asking them to resort to passive resistance as practiced by Mahatma Gandhi in India and South Africa. He writes to say that such action needs solidarity. It also need social boycott giving up normal relations with Government.

Col. Wedgwood is absolutely against terrorism. In his opinion reprisals in the form of murdering innocent Arabs are morally unjustifiable. When the ordinary law breaks down lynch law generally takes its place. That is better than murdering innocent people; but I cannot advocate that, nor can I judge its necessity.

Col. Wedgwood, interviewed this afternoon, declared that in his view most of the disturbances in Palestine were due to Arabs.

C. P. Premier To Resign?

NAGPUR: July 16.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in well informed circles show that the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier, will also tender his resignation to the Congress Working Committee when it will meet at Wardha.

The Premier, it is learnt, did not accept the resignations of Messrs. P. B. Gole and R. M. Deshmukh, as he is placing the whole case before the Working Committee.—United Press.

C. P. TO BE DECLARED NON-CONGRESS?

Ministerial Situation Getting Worse

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

Political uncertainty in the province is causing great anxiety, and prophets are already busy as to what line, the Working Committee is likely to adopt in view of the recurring malady of dissensions in the Cabinet. It is pointed out that the present C. P. Ministry was composed on the basis of group support to each Minister, with the result that displacement of one or more Ministers is likely to affect the position of the Congress Assembly Party as a whole.

An alternative Congress Ministry is not likely to have plain sailing because of bitter Hindi-Marathi controversy. It is, therefore, being freely discussed in political circles of Nagpur whether the Working Committee due to the unfortunate situation in the Province, will be compelled to declare C. P. as a Non-Congress Province.

LAND ALIENATION

Punjab Assembly Passes Third Reading Of Amending Bill

SIMLA, July 16.

The Punjab Assembly has passed without division the third reading of the Punjab Land Alienation Amendment Bill.—A.P.

LORD LINLITHGOW IN LONDON

No Formal Discussion On Indian Situation

LONDON, July 16.

Lord Linlithgow was at work in the India Office for a short time yesterday. It is emphasised in official circles in London that whilst the advantage of his presence here will be taken for as full an exchange of views as possible, the primary purpose of his visit is to enable him to enjoy a brief respite from the heavy responsibilities resting upon a Governor-General.

There is no question, it is gathered, of any formal discussions or any formal agenda being worked to, and Reuter is authoritatively informed, there is no basis for a suggestion made to-day in a section of the British Press that an official statement in regard to Federation will be made in the course of a few days. Lord Linlithgow, as at present arranged is likely to leave London by the end of July and proceed on a holiday in Scotland.

The suggestion of a statement on Federation referred to above was made by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" who stated, "New moves may be expected within the next few days to speed up the next stage in Indian Self-Government. They will probably take the form of assurances which, it is hoped, will remove the chief objections of a majority of the Congress to the scheme of Central Self-Government."

He added, "Both Marquis of Zetland and the Viceroy are very well informed of the views of important Congress leaders. They are now considering the advisability of making some statement which might help to clear the way for a new advance, of the need for which Lord Linlithgow, in particular, is firmly persuaded."—Reuter.

It is understood that the Bengal Cabinet meets on July 18 when some important decision will be taken. All the Ministers are expected to be present.

Haifa Returning To Normal

Shops In Jerusalem Closed As Protest Against Bomb Outrages

JERUSALEM, July 16.

Arab shops have been closed as a protest against the bomb outrages. Many Jewish shops fearing an attack followed suit. The curfew has been reimposed and armed police shepharded to their homes busloads of Jewish residents in the old city.

The outrage has deeply shocked all communities, whose hopes of a gradual return to normally has been rudely shattered.

Arab quarters in Haifa to-day are more normal. A majority of shops were opened in the afternoon. In view of continued cases of arson involving Jewish premises. Moslem shop-keepers are marking their premises with Crescent and christianised Arabs with Cross. The number of Europeanised Arabs have changed trilby hats for tarbushes. Jewish buses are encased with wirenetting protection against bombs.

Strong forces are still posted at strategical centres but the number of police and marine patrols has been considerably reduced. The authorities are optimistic of continued improvement in the situation.—Reuter

TERRORISTS ARDOUR VISIBLY DAMPED

Arab Women's Protest Against Jews' Frightfulness

JERUSALEM, July 16.

Workman-like shorts have replaced the kilts of the Royal Highlanders who are still called up to maintain order, despite the arrival of the Irish Guards to relieve them.

The newly-arrived Battalions are scattered throughout Central and Northern Palestine where the latest military disposition is noticeably damping the terrorists' ardour.

USUAL INCIDENTS.

Incidents in the past 24 hours include the usual snipings, shootings and sabotage in the countryside.

Most of the Arab shops in Jerusalem are shut, in continuation of the protest strike.

The Arab Womens' Committee has cabled to the Colonial Secretary protesting against "The Outrageous wave of terrorism by Jews against Arabs in Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem."—Reuter.

King Feeling Better

LONDON, July 16.

An official statement issued from the Royal Lodge this morning says, "His Majesty, the King is better and will be going out to-day". It is officially announced from Buckingham Palace that Their Majesties will be escorted by destroyers and aeroplanes when they travel from Dover to Calais on Tuesday in the admiralty yacht "Enchantress".—Reuter.

Member Of Roman Curia Dead

ROME: July 16.

The death has occurred of Cardinal Giulio Serafini, a member of Roman Curia, at the age of 71.—Reuter.

Friendly Relations Between Britain & France

Cordial Letters Exchanged Between Chamberlain And Daladier

LONDON, July 16.

ALMOST ON THE EVE OF THE KING'S VISIT TO PARIS, MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND M. DALADIER EXCHANGED CORDIAL LETTERS, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, REAFFIRMING THE CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND THE CLOSE ASSOCIATION OF THEIR INTERNATIONAL POLICIES.

Official circles emphasise that the letters contained no new commitment of any kind.

It is assumed, that the correspondence touched on the problems of Spain, Czechoslovakia and the Mediterranean.

HALIFAX TO CONSULT BONNET?

Lord Halifax will accompany the King, and he will have an opportunity of consulting M. Bonnet, especially with regard to the position in Czechoslovakia which, it is felt in London, might well develop into an even more difficult problem in the next month or so, although the news received in London indicates that the Czech Government are doing everything possible to meet the just demands of the Sudetens.—Reuter.

Czechs Mobilizing On Border Districts

Sudetens Restless: Military Measures Damage Crops

BERLIN, July 16.

It is officially announced from Waldenburg (Silesia), that the Czechs have started mobilising troops on all the border districts from Troppau to Trautenau. The streets are occupied by troops and barricades, machineguns and rifles are visible through binoculars.

SUDETEN POPULATION RESTLESS?

The Sudeten population is represented as becoming restless, because the military measures are damaging their crops during the harvest.

The area indicated runs for 100 miles along the border between Bohemia and Silesia.—Reuter.

Categorical Denial

LONDON, July 16.

The Czech Legation categorically deny that the Czechs are mobilising. Reuter was informed that the Czech Minister had spoken to Prague, in the afternoon, and was informed that there was nothing unusual to report.

A Berlin message says: The news of the reported Czech Mobilisation was announced by the Official German News Agency.

PRAGUE ALSO DENIES.

Prague.—The Government officially denies the report of mobilisation on the Silesian or any other frontier.—Reuter.

BAJAJJI'S VISIT TO SCENE OF FIRING

Negotiations With Jaipur State Allowed

SIKAR, July 16.

Immediately after his arrival here, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj visited the actual spot of the recent firing. He met Mr. Young and had prolonged discussions with the Raja of Bhinai, and the Thakurs of Nawalgarh, Dundlod and Mundwa, as well as with the prominent citizens of Sikar.

Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj saw the Rao Rani Sahiba, yesterday morning, and was closeted with her for more than an hour. It is stated, that the Rao Rani Sahiba has authorised Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the Raja of Bhinai, Thakur Madan Singh, Thakur Harnath Singh and Thakur Jai Singh to negotiate on behalf of the Rao Rani Sahiba and the Sikar public, with the Jaipur authorities.

DISCUSSIONS

Seth Bajaj accompanied by Mr. Hiralal Shastri saw Mr. Young again this morning and discussed the situation.

Seth Jamnalal leaves for Jaipur to-day, where he will attend the meetings of the Working Committee, and the General Committee of the Praja Mandal. He may see His Highness, the Maharaja of Jaipur, when he reaches Jaipur, whereafter he will return to Sikar, on July 18.—United Press.

6 MORE SENTENCED

Anti-Hindi Campaign In Madras

MADRAS, July 16.

Ramaswami and Krishnaswami, two volunteers, arrested, this morning, in front of the Premier's House, in connection with the anti-Hindi campaign, were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment each.

This brings the total number of arrests, since the beginning of the campaign, to 168.

Four other volunteers, arrested previously, were sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate, today. Two were sentenced to four months' imprisonment each, while the others to six months' each.—United Press.

Gold Flows In U. S. A.

Bank Of Mexico Earmarks Funds

NEW YORK, July 16.

Imports of gold to America for the week ended July 8 totalled 7,964,000 dollars including 1,336,000 from Mexico.

Government officials said that they knew no details in this connection but financial circles have heard rumours that the Bank of Mexico are sending a large part of its gold reserve to New York for deposit under "earmark."—Reuter.

9 REBEL 'PLANES DESTROYED

40,000 Republican Troops Isolated

BURGOS, July 16.

It is estimated that the latest rebel advance towards Sagunto resulted in the isolation of 40,000 Republican troops.

A Barcelona communique admits the rebel advances in certain sectors on the Eastern Front, but claims successful counter attacks in other sectors, including the destruction in the course of an air battle near Sarrion of nine rebel machines with the loss of one of their own fighters.

INDIANS AND S. AFRICAN PARLEY

No Chance Of Having Representation

CAPETOWN, July 15.

Interviewed the Minister for Interior, Mr. Stuttaford said that he was not aware of any intention on the part of the Government to give the Indian community in South Africa some form of Parliamentary representation.—Reuter.

BROTHERHOOD OF FLIERS

Howard Hughes Welcomed In New York

NEW YORK, July 16.

Howard Hughes and his fellow fliers had a tremendous reception when they drove through the city to-day. Thousands of madly cheering people thronged the pavements and torn paper was showered from windows of skyscrapers. Bells reales and motorhorns and ships' sirens sounded.

Mr. La Guardia welcomed the fliers at the city hall. Hughes replying said the time and effort spent on the flight would be well spent, if it had served to increase brotherhood between fliers all over the world," if the fliers of the world would begin to realise that they are something more than pawns on the chessboard—flesh and blood—then I believe all this killing would come to a stop.—Reuter.

U. S. Companies Get Order For 400 'Planes

NEW YORK: July 16.

President Curtiss Wright and the Wright Aeronaturical Corporation have announced that their companies have received an order from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for 400 Wright Cyclone engines to be installed in 200 reconnaisance 'planes recently ordered by the British Air Ministry.

The engines are of an identical type as used by Mr. Hughes in his world flight.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS ALL OUT FOR 243

Effective Bowling By Notts: Bradman's Sedate 56

LONDON, July 16.

At Nottingham, the weather was dull and threatening, but the wicket was fair. The Australians were again lucky, and won the toss and batted first.

The team is asunder:—

Australians: — Bradman, Badcock, Barnes, Barnett, Brown Chipperfield, Fleetwood H. Smith, Hassett, Ward, O'Reilly and Waite.

Notts.:—Keeton, Harris, Knowless, Hardstaff, Gunn, Heane, Yates, Marshall, Voce, Wheat and Jepson.

EARLY SENSATIONS

A handful of spectators who braved wintry conditions were rewarded with sensations. Brown and Badcock opened the Australian innings to the bowling of Voce and Jepson. Voce had three men close on the legside and his deliveries were very fast off the pitch Jepson, bowling mediumpace, maintained impeccable length.

Australians suffered an early disaster, losing Brown at eight. Brown was held at fine short leg, by Marshall, off Voce for four, (8/1), and at 18 Badcock was caught behind wickets, off Jepson, when his score was six (18/2). Bradamn joined Hassett, but at 25 the latter was adjudged l-b-w to Voce (25/3). Batsmen were handicapped by poor light and a dead outfield. Barnes filled the vacancy, and both the batsmen had escapes at the outset.

BRADMAN OUT FOR 56

Hitting Jepson to the on-boundary Bradman sent up his own 50 in 80 minutes, but six runs later Bradman hit over a low ball from the same bowler and was declared l-b-w (99/4). Bradman's fiftysix was a sedate innings, including, three fours in it. Chipperfield came in next, and hit Jepson's first ball to the boundary but the second ball shattered his off-stump (103/5). At this stage Jepson's analysis was 10/2/21/3.

At lunch Waite had joined Barnes with the total of 107 for 5, Barnes not out 33 and Waite nil.

ALL OUT 243

The Australians made 178 for 8 at tea-time and were all out for 243.

NOTTS' 4 FOR ONE WICKET

At the close of play, Nottinghamshire had scored four for the loss of one wicket.

Scores:—

Brown c Marshall, b Voce ...	4
Badcock, c Wheat, b Jepson ...	6
Hassett, l-b-w Voce	2
Bradman, l-b-w Jepson	56
Chipperfield, b Jepson	4
Barnes l-b-w Harris	58
Waite c Wheat, b Harris	25
Barnet, b Harris,	3
Ward, not out	29
O'eRilly, l-b-w b Voce	33
F. Smith, c Jepson, b Harris	8
Extras	15
Total	243

NOTTS (Ist) INNINGS

Keeton, b Waite	3
Harris, not out	1
Total (for 1)	4

—Reuter's Special.

TWO TEST PLAYERS INJURED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL)

LONDON, July 16.

Two England Test players were injured to-day, while batting at Lords, in the Match between Middlesex and Yorkshire.

Gibb of Yorkshire was struck on the forehead by a ball from Smith and three stitches had to be inserted in the wound Hutton, also of Yorkshire, was rapped on the knuckles by a ball from Edrich, and went to hospital where an X-ray examination revealed dislocation of a finger in the right-hand.

HAMMOND TO CAPTAIN ENGLAND TEAM

LONDON, July 16.

Hammond is captaining England at Leed's Oval.—Reuter's Special.

AMARNATH'S NEW CONTRACT

To Play For Nelson But Open For India's '41 Fixtures In England

BOMBAY, July 16.

It is understood that L. Amarnath has signed a contract for the Nelson Club, on £500 plus passage, for two years, with the option of continuing the contract for the third year.

Amarnath has not signed for 1941, as he wants to make himself available to play for India, in that year, when the Indian Team is expected in England.

AMARSINGH'S CONTRACT WITH BURNLEY CLUB

BOMBAY, July 16.

L. Amarsingh has signed a contract for Burnley Club, on £700 and passage.—A.P.

Congress Party Consider Tenancy Problem

Hon. Mr. Kher's Assurance To Landlords

PROPOSED LEGISLATION WILL BE EQUITABLE TO ALL PARTIES

POONA, July 16.

The Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature met this afternoon under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier.

The agenda includes the consideration of the Tenancy Legislation, the Debt Relief proposals, the Trade Disputes Bill and other legislative measures contemplated by the Ministry, for being introduced in the Poona session of the Legislature.

Among others Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. K. M. Jedhe attended.

About 50 landowners from Satara District and other places marched in procession to the place where the meeting is being held and handed over their representation to the Premier.

NO DECISION OVER TENANCY PROBLEM

(Later)—The meeting of the Bombay Legislative Party held here to-day ended inconclusively without coming to any decision over the Tenancy question. It is understood that the inconclusive debate would be resumed tomorrow. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier presided over the session.

The following official statement was issued to the Press at the end of the day's session:—

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

"The broad outlines of the proposals about Debt Redemption and Tenancy Legislation which have been framed with a view to initiate a scheme of rural redemption were placed before the members. The Hon. Mr. Kher explained, their significance fully to the members, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel asked the members to confine their discussion to principles and have details worked out by the Ministers later.

"The Tenancy Legislation question was first taken up for discussion. Several members took part in the debate which was not concluded at the end of the day.

ASSURANCE TO LANDLORDS

"During the interval the Hon. Mr. Kher met landlords from several districts. He heard their leader and assured them that they need not be afraid of the proposed legislation as it would, in any case, be equitable to all parties and in consonance with the Congress programme. The landlords were asked to appoint their representatives to place their views before the Ministers, and were informed that their point of view would be given due consideration."

—United Press.

MAIN PROPOSAL

Hon. Mr. Kher's Explanation

POONA, July 16.

The "United Press" understands that the main proposal which was explained by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier at the Bombay Legislature Party meeting to-day was that the right of permanent tenancy should be created in the case of tenants cultivating lands of talukdars, inamdars, sirdars and of landholders owning more than one hundred acres of land, provided that they are in occupancy rights of the same for six years before April 1, 1937.

The "United Press" further understands that one of the conditions of the tenancy rights was that the tenant should pay all arrears of rent for two years preceding 1938 in full and any previous arrears in instalments within a period of four years before he will be entitled to this right.

ECONOMIC RENT

It is understood that the economic rent between landowner and tenant which is proposed to be fixed firstly by mutual agreements, secondly, by usage and thirdly by arbitration will be liable to variation according to rise and fall of prices of agricultural produce.

Among the suggestions put forth to-day were that the tenant will be liable to eviction if he fails to pay rent or causes injury to the land or if the landowner favours home cultivation.

Regarding debt relief the Premier is stated to have explained that the Government desire to fix the amount of debt in the year 1932 for agriculturists owning land less than a hundred acres. It is proposed that this amount be reduced by 30 per cent and the remaining amount be held payable. If actual assets of the agriculturists is less than the thus reduced amount of the debt, only the worth of his assets will be deemed payable.

It is also understood that the Government desire to constitute an Agricultural Reconstruction Board to which it will hand over Rs. 6,00,00,000. The Board is expected to repay these debt amounts to moneylenders from this fund on behalf of agriculturists. The Government will recover these loans from agriculturists in easy instalments.

It is contemplated that the Government should give loans to agriculturists for agricultural purposes.

DISCUSSION

After Premier Kher's speech, the discussion over these proposals followed in which four M.L.As are understood to have emphasised the necessity of making these proposals more radical by creating permanent tenancy rights in case of tenants of all landholders irrespective of their land area and by dispensing with this suggested period of six years.

Further discussion will be resumed to-morrow.—United Press.

"REST HOME" FOR MEDICOS

ATHENS. (By Mail).

Plans to erect a "Rest Home" for medical men from all over the world in Greece were explained to a gathering of Greek doctors here by Dr. Skevos Zervos, O.B.E.

He proposed the building of this palane or "Ancatoron" to commemorate the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of Hippocrates, the father of medicine. In it they would be able also to continue their studies, and research facilities would be available.

Dr. Zervos pointed out that by the issuing of special stamps, together with donations, it would be possible to erect a building, without recourse to the State, which would house the doctors and at the same time enable them to live free of all charges and expenses to themselves.

The Greek medical profession has received the suggestion very enthusiastically and one of its members immediately promised £100 as a donation to the fund.

The suggested site for the building would be near the Acropolis on the hill of Philipappos from which a magnificent view of Athens and Phaleron Bay can be obtained.

DEAF AND DUMB COUPLES WED

GRUDZIADZ. (By Mail).

Three deaf and dumb couples have been married here in one of the local chapels.

The three brides and bridegrooms, all deaf and dumb, all work on a nearby farm, where they met and evidently decided that their lot might be somewhat easier were they to get married.

Arrangements were made for a person knowing the deaf and dumb alphabet to act as interpreter between the priest performing the marriage service and the three deaf and dumb couples.

This event caused a sensation in the town. The chapel was crowded with people anxious to be present at the ceremony.

AIRCRAFT DESIGNER HONOURED

British Engineer Gets American Medal

NEW YORK. (By Mail.

Mr. A. H. R. Fedden, Chief Engineer of a British aeroplane company has been awarded the Daniel Guggenheim medal for 1938 "for contributions to the development of aircraft engine design and for the specific design of the sleeve-valve aircraft engine."

The award has been announced in New York by the Secretary of Board of Award, Major Lester D. Gardner.

The Daniel Guggenheim medal fund was established in 1928 to provide a gold medal and certificate to be presented annually in recognition of notable achievements in the advance of aeronautics.

Representatives from England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Japan have a part in selecting the recipient.—Reuter.

"Premiere Crowds"
IN
Eleventh Week!
PRABHAT'S
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
Starring:—
SHANTA APTE,
RAM MARATHEY,
PARASHRAM
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY: MATINEE: 2-30 P.M.
CENTRAL
CINEMA:.....:GIRGAON

YOU ARE
—The Judge,
—The Jury,
and
The Accused
★
MOLINA
Makes the Accusation-
★
SEE IT IF YOU DARE:
GIVE YOUR VERDICT,
IF YOU CARE!
Abhagin
NEW THEATRES' SCATHING SOCIAL ARGUMENT
3RD WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.
MINERVA
TALKIES:...:LAMINGTON ROAD

The GODDESS of WEALTH
is
ARTER ALL, A WOMAN!
"LAKSHMICHE KHEL"
Being the Ventures and Adventures of an Underdog and his friend the Dog.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol.: 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA:.....:GIRGAON.

CLASSES Captivated—
MASSES Mesmerised—
BY
"JAILOR"
MINERVA MOVIETONE'S
PROUD PRODUCTION
Starring:
SOHRAB MODI (Director).
LEELA CHITNIS, SHEELA,
SADIQALI, Etc.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P.M.
KRISHNA TALKIES
Dubash Theatre

GUARD'S FIGHT WITH ROBBERS

Struggle In Running Train With Armed Man

Mr. Sorab D. Haladwala, Pro. Guard, writes:—

On July 7, 1938, while working 16/15 down S. R. Van Goods Train Ex. Bulsar to Baroda, as Guard in charge, there was a daring attempt to rob the train between Nabipur and Palej at about 23-30 hrs.

Leaving Broach at 22-55, we passed Nabipur at 23-20. Just after passing Nabipur, I heard somebody striking something against the wagon adjoining my brakevan. I looked out through the window to see what the matter exactly was. To my great astonishment, I saw that a man was hanging on the wagon adjoining my brakevan on the off side, apparently trying to break open the same. Realising that stopping the train would not yield any good result, I slowly opened the off-side door of the brakevan and hurled at him my 'dubber-box' with the intention of injuring him and then after stopping the train, to catch hold of him. As soon as I turned my back after hurling the 'dubber-box' which made him fall down, I found myself face to face with another man, with a knife in his hand, who had already entered the brakevan. At the first instance, he threw out my suit case and then with all the courage and strength at my disposal, I entered into a hard struggle with him. I think his intention was to kill me and then to stop the train and rob the same. All the while he was trying to stab me but with all possible efforts I tried to keep away his knife from me. At last my position became such as would easily enable him to stab me in my chest. But to my good luck I was successful in forcing aside his knife, which wounded me on my left hand. When I found myself wounded like this, I became more furious and resolved "to do or to die." So with renewed efforts, I carried on my attack to subdue him and in so doing I was successful in twisting his hand to such an extent that he was compelled to throw down his knife. As soon as he did this, I tried to lift it, from the floor, but the man was shrewd enough to give me a hard push and throw me aside.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

"Again he picked up the knife and there was nothing left but all confusion for me. Not knowing what next step to take, as my hand was bleeding very intensely, I raised up my wounded hand and went on applying the vacuum brake to stop the train and with the other hand ie.e. with the right one, I kept the man away from me by throwing at him my water goblet, tiffin-carrier etc. which served a good purpose in lessening the strength of the man. The glass window of my brakevan was broken to pieces and everything lay in a pell-mell condition. Due to my applying the vacuum brake the speed of the train was at once checked and the man having known his fate, jumped out and escaped. The train stopped between Nabipur and Palej at miles 212 to 213. The driver of the train Mr. Kaikhasro R., the A. G. C. Mr. Janardan, the head fire-man and the travelling hamals were summoned by constant whistling and showing danger signal. Due to heavy bleeding, I could not do anything more but they tried to search the man for about five minutes and after detention of 20 to 25 minutes between stations, the train was restarted and was stopped at Palej. The seal of the wagon on which the man was hanging was found broken, though the revit was intact. All concerned messages were issued by the Station Master, Palej. As I was unable to proceed any further and required medical treatment urgently, the 2 Up Gujarat Mail was especially stopped at Palej to pick me up for Broach, where the Railway Medical Officer attended on me and gave me the due treatment. The Traffic Inspector, Broach and the Railway Police took my statement there. From there I proceeded to Surat, where the Police detained me for further details and as such I am under the treatment of the Surat Railway Medical Officer.

GALA OPENING!
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE
NEXT FRIDAY!
ROYAL FILM CIRCUIT
Have the pleasure to
Present

"RAJKUMARI"
A 'Krishin' Picture
Featuring:—
INDIA'S 'GRETA GARBO'
Lalita Pavar
(of "Resurrection or Duniya Kya Hai? Fame)
In the DUAL ROLE of the PRINCESS and the HOTEL-GIRL
Supported by a Star-Cast:
NAZIR ★ DAR ★ AMEENA ★ MASJID ★ SHIRAZ ★ OMKAR ★ GOPE
Directed by KHOSLA
Poignant Story replete with Romance!
Spectacular Scenes of rare Beauty!
Melodious Music & Dainty Dances.
BEGINNING NEXT FRIDAY at the S-U-P-E-R CINEMA New Charni Road.

PLAZA—Dadar
CONTINUES PRABHAT'S
"KUNKU"
IN
11TH CROWDY WEEK
TIME as USUAL.

STRIKE IN JEALGORA COLLIERY

Bihar Parliamentary Labour Secretary To Meet Leaders

JHARIA: July 16.

The strike situation in the Jealgora Colliery remains unchanged. Peaceful picketing is going on. Strikers as also management are reported to be firm and no settlement talk is reported.

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Parliamentary Secretary, Bihar, Labour Department, will, it is understood, visit Jealgora next week to consult Labour leaders as also the management with a view to bringing about a settlement.—A.P.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT

A mighty picture which gives all you desire in Romance, Glamour, Excitement, Thrills, Comedy, Spectacle.
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI
AND NANDREKER
with
NAZIR, ASHRAF KHAN, SITARA, YASMIN, LALLA YAKOOB, K. N. SINGH, MIRZA, MUSHARAFF, PUTLI, JAMNA.
Director: A. R. KARDAR
TO-NIGHT AT
Imperial Cinema

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 5, 1995
Muslim Jamad-ul-Avval 18, 1357
Parsi: Behman 15, 1307
Hightide: 2-18 14-40
Lowtide: 8-00 20-32
Sunrise: 6h 10m
Sunset: 7h 19m

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

A branch of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., has been opened at Vyara.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

TIVIMNENSES UNION

The twenty-seventh adjourned annual general meeting of the members will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m., (S. T.), in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, will conduct the weekly public class on Jnaneshwari to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Ashram, Khar.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay.

"KISAN STRUGGLES IN INDIA"

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, will speak on "Kisan Struggles in India" to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m., (S. T.), at the office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

FIRST RULE OF ARYA SAMAJ

At the Morbag Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on "The First Rule of the Arya Samaj" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Kanara Saraswat Association will be held in the Association Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-morrow (Monday).

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Thursday, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Bombay Astrological Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at the Blavatsky Lodge.

SARASWAT UNION (BOMBAY NORTH)

The monthly Social of the Union will be held at Vanmali Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m., Mr. R. M. Koppikar will be "At Home".

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the "Kuranic Society" a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its Teaching", every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station, from 5-30 p.m., to 6-30 p.m., (S. T.).

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT BASSEIN

Under the auspices of the Bassein Catholic Welfare League, a public meeting of the Catholics of Bassein, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m., at St. Thomas Church Compound, to express sympathy and regret at the death of Dr. D. A. D'Monte, of Bandra, who was President of the Bombay East Indian Association.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Victoria The Great." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Life of Jimmy Dolan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Kate Plus Ten". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Baghban". Daily at usual time.

KRISHNA—"Jailor." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

METRO—"Test Pilot". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Abhagin". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Lakshmiche Khel." Daily at usual time

NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PATHE—"The Buccaneer." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Kunku." Time as usual.

REGAL—"Vivacious Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"We Three." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Snow White". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m., on "Gandhiji's Peace Brigade Is An Impracticable Proposition." Mr. J. Thakur will move and Miss S. D. Acharya will oppose the resolution.

"JEEVANYATRA"

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m., when Pt. Vishwanathji Shastri, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Jeevanyatra" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Life After Death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

BAJI PRABHU PATHAK

Under the auspices of Baji Prabhu Pathak, Dadar, the anniversary of Vir Ratna Baji Prabhu Deshpande, will be celebrated in the C. K. P. Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m. when Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., LL.B. has kindly consented to preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered packet mails only and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Nowshera' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Monday, the 18th instant instead of as previously notified.

DADOBA JAGANNATH RELIGIOUS TRUST

The Anniversary of the late Dadoba Jagannathji will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at the Marriage Hall of the Dadoba Jagannath Religious Trust when there will be Hari Kirtan by Haribakhati Parayan Yashwant Nilkant Kaveeshwar at night from 9-30 p.m., to 12-0 midnight (S. T.).

LAXMI HINDU LODGE

Dr. R. R. Thakar who has been elected by the All-India Homeopathic Medical Conference, recently held in Bombay, to represent India at the forthcoming 13th session of the International Homeopathic Medical League to be held in France and who is sailing at the end of this month, will be given 'at home' party by the proprietor of the Mahalaxmi Hindu Lodge, at Plot No. 291, to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m., when Dr. S. V. Rao will preside.

TERROR IN TRAVANCORE

To-day's Protest Meeting At Matunga

A public meeting will be held tomorrow at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Nappo Hall, Matunga. (G.I.P.) to support the demand for Responsible Government of the people of Travancore and to express resentment at the reign of terror against the State Congress.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Catches Fire When Lighting Stove

"While she was lighting a stove it flared up and caught her sari, and inflicted many injuries in her body. She was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died last night. Thus stated the husband at the inquest over the dead body of Laxmibai Hansraj Ladha (22). Witness further said that he tried to put out the flames but all efforts proved useless.

Chikitsaka Samooha Past Students' Association

Under the auspices of the above Association a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m., (S. T.), in the premises of the C. S. S. High School, Sadashiv Cross Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay 4, on "In the opinion of this House, we as Indians should not participate in the coming World War."

GAMES TOURNAMENT

Under the auspices of the above Association, Indoor-Games Tournaments will be held from the last week of July. Those members of the Association who desire to take part in the games should see the Secretaries on Sunday (24th inst.), between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. (S. T.), or to day (Sunday) between 4 p.m., and 7 p.m., in the premises of the C. S. S. High School, Sadashiv Cross Lane, Kandewadi, Bombay, 4.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA MANDAL

The general meeting of Maharashtra Seva Mandal, Maharashtra Vyayam Shala, Volunteer Corp and Band Troop and Sports Club will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m., in the Mandal's Hall.

TRAFFIC POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified that with effect from 20th July 1938 letter boxes will be placed on the buses of B. E. S. and T. Company plying on "F" Route for posting of letters as an experimental measure.

The letter boxes will be cleared daily at the Bori Bunder stage in connection with each In-coming trip (i.e. buses returning from Cadell Road to Electric House) and letters posted in them between 11-15 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. will be disposed of by the Bombay General Post Office.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY'S SILVER JUBILEE

The Bombay Astrological Society's Silver Jubilee, at the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, to-day (Sunday) 4 to 8 p.m. with big programme. Many renowned Astrologers and Mr. Babasaheb Phansalkar to speak on expected changes in Political, Commercial and good many important events of the world.

Master Manohar Barve's Concert, Kumari Prabhavati Kale's Dance, and Prof. Amin's feats of Hypnotism. The citizens of Bombay, Ladies and Gentlemen, Believers and Non-Believers are cordially invited to attend. Entrance free.

JAITAPUR EDUCATION SOCIETY

The following gentlemen have become the members of Jaitapur Education Society promising to pay the amount shown against their names:—

Mr. Trimbak G. Kargutkar Rs. 51; Mr. Gulam Saheb Hasan Malim Rs. 51; Mr. M. L. Amberkar Rs. 25; Mr. B. L. Rumde Rs. 25; Mr. J. N. Melekar Rs. 25; Mr. S. A. Majrekar Rs. 25; Mr. J. Y. Majrekar Rs. 25; Mr. D. M. Kargutkar Rs. 25; Mr. P. K. Jaokar Rs. 25; Mr. R. D. Nivelkar Rs. 25; Mr. T. V. Melekar Rs. 25; Mr. V. P. Majrekar Rs. 25; Mr. B. G. Melekar Rs. 25; Mr. Kaji Hasan Kaji Inoos Rs. 25; Mr. S. B. Javkar Rs. 25; Mr. D. H. Majrekar Rs. 25; Mr. G. Y. Khadpe Rs. 25; Mr. B. S. Melekar Rs. 25; Mr. H. S. Padelkar Rs. 25; Mr. S. J. Majrekar Rs. 25; and Mr. S. Y. Raut Rs. 25.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday. only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiavar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai.	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

Mr. Chinivala's Lecture On "Gaviodat"

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "What is the Cow Gaviodat of Avesta". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

B WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of Managing Committee of B Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m., at Committee Office.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

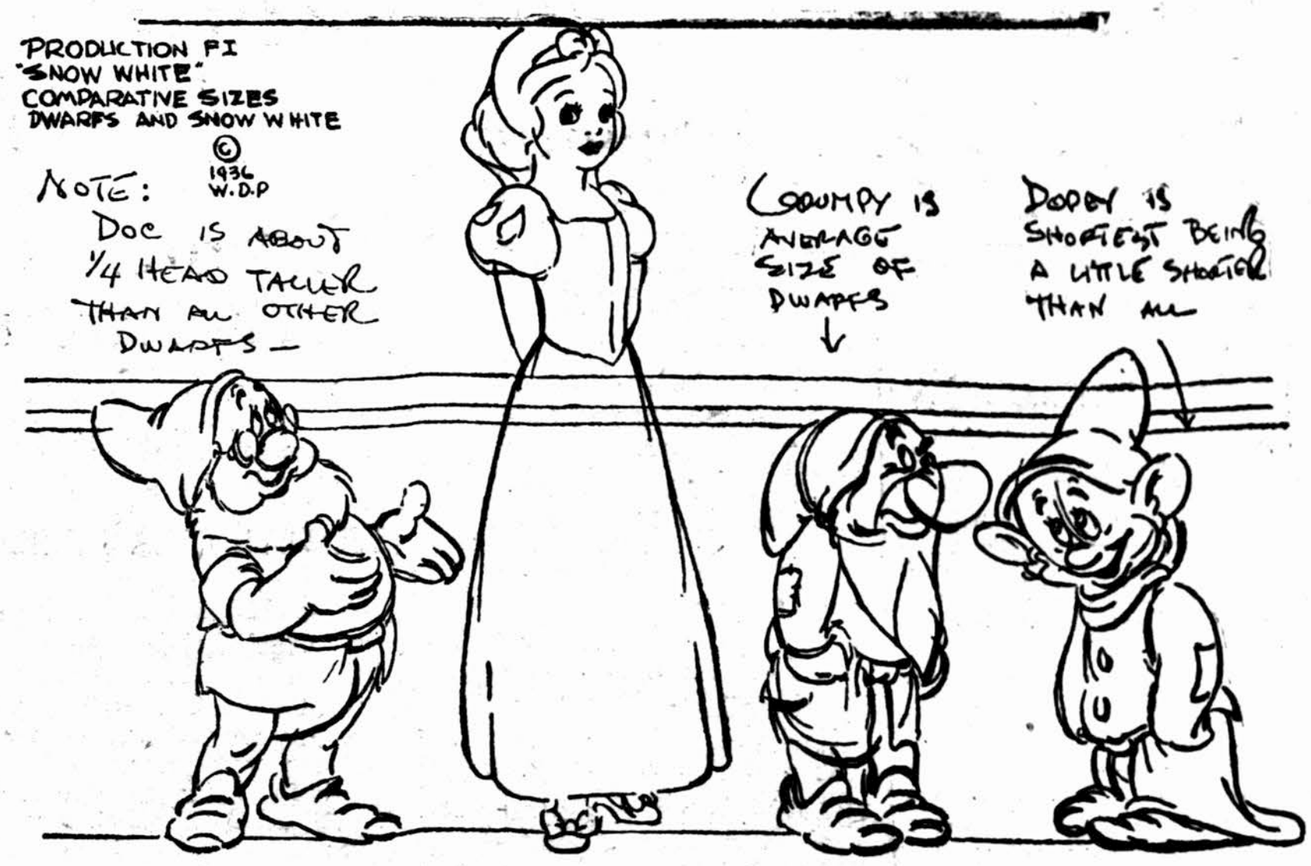
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
Loretta Young

IN

"THE LIFE OF JIMMY DOLAN"

Why was he betrayed by the one decent thing he had done to a woman?

Rajkumari in 'Gorakh Aya' shortly coming


PRODUCTION FI
"SNOW WHITE"
COMPARATIVE SIZES
DWARFS AND SNOW WHITE
© 1936 W.D.P
NOTE: DOC IS ABOUT 1/4 HEAD TALLER THAN ALL OTHER DWARFS —
GOOMPY IS AVERAGE SIZE OF DWARFS
DOPEY IS SHORTEST BEING A LITTLE SHORTER THAN ALL

A scene from 'Snow White and Seven Dwarfs Running in the second week at Wellington.

POLICE ACTION JUSTIFIED

Govt. Communique On Disturbances

TRIVANDRUM, July 16.

The Travancore Government have issued a Press Communique, on the disturbance that occurred outside the Assembly Hall.

Referring to the disturbance of Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, the Communique says:—

"The Government desire to point out that, in addition to many adults, certain number of students took part, or were induced to take part, in such demonstrations, and it is their earnest hope, that all such attempts will sternly be discouraged, not only by the College and School Authorities, but by the public at large also, so as to prevent mixing up of students in political agitation or demonstrations. The Government appeal strongly to all School and College Authorities, to take every step to give effect to this object."

With regard to yesterday's disturbance, the Communique says that a group including grown-up persons, students and school boys, who had collected stones already, went about throwing those stones pell-mell at the police in various directions.

Stones hit the District Magistrate, the Police District Superintendent, C.I.D. Superintendent and others. Stones were thrown freely from the crowd which, by this time, had grown to large dimensions.

LATHI CHARGE

The Magistrate, thereupon, in exercise of the powers vested in him, gave an order to the Police, to make a lathi charge, (which was accordingly carried out), for the purpose of dispersing the crowd. As a result of this, so far as the Government are aware six persons received injuries of various degrees, but all of them minor in character. All the six were taken to the General Hospital and one was immediately discharged.

Of the other five, two are House Painters by profession, one a cooly mechanic, one a school boy aged fourteen years, and only one a student of the Science College.

UNDER INVESTIGATION

Some of the persons, who appeared to be ringleaders of the disturbance, were taken to the Police Station, their names and addresses taken down and first information reports lodged. The matter is thus under investigation. It is hoped that all relevant facts will emerge in the inquiry that is likely to take place.

The Government feel it necessary, publicly to state their conviction and their determination that no student studying in School or College is entitled or should be encouraged to become member of any political organisation, take part in any political demonstration or gathering or put himself in such a position as will invite police action.—A P

(Debate in Travancore Assembly on assaults on page 25).

ARMY
&
NAVY
STORES'
STOCK-TAKING
SALE
BEGINS
TO-MORROW

Anti-Federation Agitation

Move For All-India Day: Resolution Before P. C. C.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The "United Press" is informed that a resolution welcoming the timely and clear statements recently made by the Congress President on the Federation issue and requesting the Congress Working Committee to fix up an All-India Day for anti-Federation agitation has been tabled by Mr. Shibnath Banerjee, ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress for consideration at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to be held on July 21 next.

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"This meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee views with grave concern the persistent attempts of the British agents to create confusion in the minds of some people in this country that the Congress would not resist the introduction of the Federal Scheme and urges the Working Committee to reiterate in unequivocal manner so that no whittling down of the Congress position may be possible by anyone.

"And in this connection this meeting welcomes the timely and clear statements of the President of the Indian National Congress.

"This meeting further urges the Working Committee to fix up an all-India Day for anti-Federation agitation."—United Press.

Mr. K. T. Mantri, B.A., B.T., senior assistant Dy. Educational Inspector of the Kolaba District, who left Alibag last year to qualify himself for higher education in England has secured the following degrees L.C.P. (London), M.R.S.T. (London), Dip. in Edl. (Edinburgh). Mr. Mantri has also visited various educational institutions in England, Paris, Berlin, Asten, Munich and Geneva. He was also a Professor on H.M.S. "Dufferin" in 1932 and has put in nearly 23 years service in the Educational Department. He is returning to India on the 22nd instant.

GOLDEN KEYS FOR ATATURK

ANKARA, (By Air Mail.)

President Ataturk is to be presented with the golden keys and the deeds written on precious parchments of the house in which he was born in Thessaloniki (formerly known as Salonika) in 1881.

The presentation will be made by the Mayor of the town, who is coming here shortly on an official visit.

The house has been purchased by the Municipality of Thessaloniki, who have made it into a museum.

They are now presenting it to Ataturk "as a token of admiration and respect for the glorious deeds of the man who honours their town by having been born in it."—Reuter.

Mena Silas' Special Band For Anti-T. B. Fund Revue

The A. I. R. dance band which is item number four in the programme of the musical revue which All-India Radio are staging at the Regal Cinema on Friday, July 29th in aid of the anti-Tuberculosis Fund, is not just an ordinary dance band.

It consists of some 12 performers and Mena Silas, as usual, has something up his sleeve for the night of the show. He is likely to prove the humorous hit of the evening and, generally speaking, the credit for a good deal of "To-night in Bombay" (which is the title of the revue) should go to him.

The A. I. R. dance band are putting on three special feature numbers, all of them composed and orchestrated as well as conducted by Mena Silas himself. He is also accompanying Olga Northmore's dances and the last item of the programme will see Mena Silas' once more in a number of comic impersonations.

But in addition to all these things Mena Silas, as usual, has something else up his sleeve. . . .

Travancore Incidents

Public Workers Assaulted: Police Take No Action: Adjournment In Assembly

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

TRIVANDRUM: (By Mail).

IN THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON THE 12TH INSTANT A MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT ON THE RECENT ASSAULTS ON LEADING MEMBERS OF THE STATE CONGRESS AND HOUSE-BREAKING, ETC., WAS TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION.

Mr. A. J. JOHN moved the following resolution:—

"That the House do adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the wanton assaults in broad day light on Messrs. M. A. Madhava Varier, B.A. LL.B. Advocate, Mathew Muthalali, Editor of "Malabar Advocate,' and Miss Annie Mascarhena, M. A. B L. (Advocate), Member of the Working Committee of the State Congress, and Messrs. K. V. Parmeshwaram Nair, Member of the State Congress, and K. P. Nilakanta Pillai B. A. B.L. (Advocate), Secretary of the State Congress, and the thefts in the house of Miss Annie Mascarhena and Mr. K. Gangadharmenon's office, and the aggression on some people of Kunnukuzhi—all of which have endangered life and property in the State."

Mr. John said: "The ex-Editor of "Malayali," Mr. Madhava Varier, was assaulted on public road near the office of the Director of Public Health. Mr. Varier drew the attention of the police constables who were near by and requested them to take the assailant into custody. The local police Inspector was immediately informed of the incident. The next day he issued a statement on the assault on him. But it is regrettable that the authorities have not yet been able to trace the assailants.

Similarly, Mr. Mathew Muthelati was assaulted near the Vanross Bangalow. (Vanross Bangalow is the head-quarters of the State Congress and is situated in a prominent place in the city.)

Following this Miss Annie Mascarhena's house was broken into at night and all things removed. She informed the police on the subject and issued a statement on the matter. Then Mr. Parmeshwaram Nair was set upon by some people

ASSAULT IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

A more recent incident is the assault in broad day-light on the Joint Secretary of the State Congress, Mr. Nilakanta Pillai. This was followed by some rowdies entering some house in Kunnukuzhi and indulged in rowdyism there. Then comes the theft in the office of Mr Gangadhara Menon, a member of the State Congress.

Such assaults on Editors of Members of the State Congress have become a common feature of our life. It is impossible even to imagine what future has in store for us if this state of affairs continues

Mr K. R. Narayanan strongly supported the motion. He said "It is clear that there is a secret agency at the back of this veritable hunt of human beings. If the police who are paid out of the tax-payers' money are incapable of affording them protection, the best thing for the police to do is to resign and get out. A pecularity about these incidents is that they are all directed against members of the State Congress If officialdom cannot check such terror in this "Dharma Raj" let it abdicate its functions. If police rule in the State in such that it cannot even trace thieves who steal even the linen of women, it seems that it would be better to transfer police authority to the telegraph posts on the roads. It is for responsible people to consider what situation will develop if things are allowed to take their present course. That such regrettable incidents should take place in this Capital City in the presence of responsible officers, indeed makes one suspicious and apprehensive."

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai said:—"I wish to state some plain facts about these incidents. I am the President of the State Congress and have been elected from the City of Trivandrum to this Assembly.

In the last Assembly permission was sought to move an adjournment Motion to discuss the assaults on two Editors of newspapers. The motion was disallowed. But at the same time an assurance was given by Government that inquiries would be instituted Nothing, however, has come out yet. Perhaps the idea is that the Messrs. Madhave Varier who was assaulted near the residence of the Chief Secretary and Mathew Muthalal should themselves find out the assailants!

Continuing the speaker said: "I wish to know what the attitude of the Police is towards the State Congress. Rowdies break up its public meetings.

INCIDENT AT NEDUNGANDA

Let us took at what took place at Nedunganda. I have personal experience of it. I got on the platform to speak. A rowdy who was in front came and pulled at my clothes. I sought the help of the policemen who were near me. They did not move their finger. Another rowdy came from the midst of the police and pushed me. Even then the police did not move.

The meeting had to be dispersed by me. Leaving the place, I met the Trivandrum D. S. P. and other police officers standing at some distance from the place of the meeting. These officers are responsible for what happened there.

From the side of the Government it was stated that the State Congress is a disloyal and subversive organisation. But if the police permit rowdies to indulge in their nefarious work, it will become impossible curb them. We can see this even now.

This close relations between the police and the rowdies, if it were to continue, it will become impossible even to imagine the immense harm that future holds out.

All the unhappy incidents in Trivandrum took place within the jurisdiction of one police inspector. It is strange that the other officials still continue to occupy their places.

We had organised a meeting at Neyyatinkara. The organisers made public statements that rowdies were being mobilised to break up that meeting. But the Government did not do anything.

Two days back another meeting was called by the State Congress. It went off peacefully. And the police inspector of the place, I learn, has been transferred!

The Chief Secretary stated, during the question hour, that the State Congress is a subversive organisation, but he is not prepared to state what activities of the State Congress are subversive. It is clear from this that the Government want to suppress the State Congress. From the Press Notes it appears that Government are not able to trace the assailants and thieves who assaulted State Congress members and carried on thefts from their houses

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY

After some more members had taken part in the debate, the Commissioner of Police replied He said that the matters dealt with in the motion could be divided into two categories—assaults and thefts. "From the records in my possession I can state that Mr. Madhava Varier, who was returning from the Museum, was beaten by a small cane by some body from behind. Mr Varier requested the policeman on duty to take into custody the miscreant. But rules do not permit policemen on traffic duty to leave their posts.

Mr. Muthalali was walking on the road. A cyclist got down from his bicycle on the ground that Mr. Muthalali did not give him way, and patted (!) him on the shoulder. The assault on Mr Parameswaran Pillai followed exchange of words with a group of Muslims who had gone to collect sand on the river bed. Mr. Nilakanta Pillai's case is 'sub judice' So I can't say anything on this affair. This is what I have to say about these assaults.

Now about the thefts. Thefts occur not in the houses of State Congress members only. Such thefts have been occurring in several places. These thieves can't be people from here. It is possible that thefts are the work of one or two outsiders. It is not proper to collect these incidents and give them any particular significance."

The Commissioner assured that proper inquiries would be made and the efforts would be made to see that these are not repeated.

The motion was lost by 44 to 18 votes. Six remained neutral.

In accordance with the advice of the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi, the first class return fares from Karachi to Bombay have been reduced from Rs. 131-3 to Rs. 123-8.

Alwar Politicals On Hunger-Strike

Undertrials Confined In Solitary Cells, Are Denied Legal Aid

BEAWAR: July 14.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED HERE FROM ALWAR THAT MESSRS RADHA CHARAN AND MASTER NIRANJAN LAL, ACCUSED IN POLITICAL CASES, HAVE GONE ON HUNGER-STRIKE IN ALWAR JAIL AS A PROTEST AGAINST ILL-TREATMENT BY THE AUTHORITIES. ALL THE ACCUSED HAVE BEEN PUT IN DIFFERENT SOLITARY CELLS.

The hearing of the sedition cases has begun "in camera" in Alwar Jail in the Court of a Special Magistrate, Mr. Anand Narain Kaul. The accused are undefended and are not allowed to be interviewed by their relatives except on Sundays, even though the trial has begun and legal consultations have become necessary.

Mr. Satyanarayan Sara, B.A., LL. B., Advocate and President of the Rajputana Provincial Committee of the All-India States people's Conference, and of the District Congress Committee, Hissar, has applied for permission to appear for the accused but the permission has so far not been granted.

The latest news received from Alwar states that all the undertrial political prisoners have gone on hunger-strike since Sunday.

50 Injured In U. P. Riot

LUCKNOW, July 16.

Fifty persons were injured, none seriously, in a communal riot at Pilibhit yesterday arising from an altercation between a Muslim mango seller and two Hindu purchasers

The situation was soon brought under control following the prompt arrival of the Collector and police officials.

A Curfew order between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. has been enforced and Section 144 Cr P. C. has been promulgated Additional police reinforcements have been drafted from Bareilly.

Mr Pannalal, the Chief Secretary U P Government, who was passing through Pilibhit, acquainted himself with the position at first hand —A P

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Sports Jottings From Here — And There

UNHAPPY RETURN OF THE RAJPUTANA CRICKET TEAM FROM ENGLAND

(By J. C. MAITRA)

I have no doubt every lover of cricket in India will feel exeedingly disappointed and ashamed at the abrupt termination of the England tour of the Rajputana Cricket Team. After the regrettable spectacle presented by "Vizzy's" team in 1936 we had hoped that such episodes would be a thing of the past and the history of the last tour would soon be thrown into the limbo of oblivion. But we had counted without our ruling body of Cricket. If they do not do wrong things at the wrong moment and in the wrong manner, they would not be what they are! In writing so bitterly against the Board of Control for Cricket in India I am not exaggerating the state of public feelings in the least. In the course of this article I shall show how they have hopelessly betrayed the cause for which they are supposed to stand.

PAST HISTORY

In the first place, I would recall the origin of this tour. In about 1934 W. D. Begg of the Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer, proposed to take out a team of young cricketers on an educational tour to England. To all appearances it was a very laudable object. So it soon gained support from many public-spirited and generous sportsmen from all parts of the country. Mr. S. C. Roy of Calcutta among others, promised a donation of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. From what the public knew at the time it seemed clear that the promoters had solved their monetary and other problems quite satisfactorily. However A. S. De Mello, the then Secretary of the Board of Control, was against anybody taking the credit for such a tour.

BOARD OF CONTROL'S SOMERSAULT

The Board of Control in refusing their sanction to this tour, as demanded by the M.C.C., solemnly declared that they would not approve any private tour either at home or abroad. But when the late Maharaja of Patiala wanted to bring out a team of Australian Cricketers, they promptly altered this decision. Thereafter they permitted the Cricket Club of India to arrange Lord Tennyson's visit to this country. I wish to draw the pointed attention of my readers that these two visits entailed heavy financial losses to the country without any adequate return. At the same time, the refusal to the Rajputana team cost the promoters something like Rs. 5,000 as stated in the "Tale of our Woes." Ultimately the Board of Control realised the depth of feelings in the country and permitted Mr. Begg to make the trip to England.

R. C. C.—A DISAFFILIATED CLUB?

Now it is worth-noting that the Rajputana Cricket Club is a disaffiliated body from the Rajputana Cricket Association. I have this on no less an authority than the Editor of the "Indian Cricket", the mouthpiece of the Board of Control, I fail to understand how the Controlling Body could extend their approval or sanction to a team which was organised by a club disaffiliated from one of its constituent parts, namely, the Rajputana Cricket Association. How could they have any truck with a Club which did not recognise its rule of authority? This is a question which the Board of Control alone can answer. Again, how did they permit players of affiliated Associations to join this tour? Can it be that the Board of Control did not know its own powers? The news, which the "Indian Cricket" has let out, clearly explains the position. I refuse to believe that the Board of Control was so weak-kneed as to be brow-beaten by a mere Club into humble submission.

A CROWD AND "HAVE-BEENS"

Now I come to the part played by Mr. Begg and his colleagues. If the promoters were really acting on their declared principle of an "educational" tour, I fail to understand how the Nawab of Pataudi, L. Ramji, A. N. Botawalla, and other veterans could be in such a team! Then they had collected a team of twenty players when there were only twenty matches to be played and that, too with junior teams! After the experience of "Vizzy's" team the Beaumont Committee laid it down that a touring team should not consist of more than sixteen players. Did the Board of Control raise their little finger when their definite direction was being flagrantly violated? They did not. In this they failed in their obvious duty and thereby placed the tour in jeopardy from the very outset.

NO EXCUSE

It may be argued by the supporters of the Board of Control that the latter could not be held responsible for the acts of omission and commission by others. My answer to this is that it is the clear duty of the Controlling Body to check and prevent actions by their constituent and subordinate parts. Unfortunately the Board of Control would never learn a lesson from past experience. If they had put their foot down when they saw these flagrant breaches of their directions the world would not have seen a repetition of those, and perhaps much worse, scenes which marred "Vizzy's" tour. It is likely that some of the reports about the behaviour of some of the players out of the field are somewhat coloured and exaggerated. But the fact remains that there were unseemly squabbles and wranglings among some of the players for places in the team before every match was to be played. It was not altogether unnatural, considering the fact that each player had paid Rs. 500 towards the expense of the tour.

A TEAM WITHOUT A CAPTAIN!

Surprising as it may seem the team sailed from Bombay without a captain! Nobody knew who was to lead the side, although it was publicly stated by Mr. Begg that the Nawab of Pataudi would skipper the team occasionally. As it turned out, Mr. Begg himself led as frequently as he could and Pataudi could not be found anywhere near it. The result may be easily imagined than described. It was an unheard of procedure and was bound to lead to heart-burnings and disruption. Despite these shortcomings and defects it is a wonder that the Rajputana team gave a much better account of themselves on the field that could be expected. It follows, therefore, that if they were properly managed they would have done still better.

A WARNING

It is no good saying that private tours should not be allowed in the future. This is an absurd proposition. I do not see any reason why a private tour should not be permitted if satisfactory guarantees on all points are forthcoming from its promoters. It is not possible for the Board of Control to promote a vast number of foreign tours themselves. At the same time it is recognised on all hands that foreign tours have a great educative value and for a comparatively backward country like India it is absolutely necessary.

Exercise For Eyes

The strong sunshine and dusty winds can prove very trying to your eyes, and they must be given due care and attention if you wish to prevent them becoming sore and smarting.

Bathe the eyes every night in lotion. Use separate water for each eye, for it is very easy to spread infection from one eye to another.

Warm milk is also soothing for weary eyes, and for smoothing out wrinkled lids. Always keep a face astringent handy which suits your own skin. A good one for general use is 1oz. witch hazel and 2oz. rose water. Dab this on with cotton-wool, and allow it to dry on the skin.

Headaches Due To Sunglare

If you find yourself suffering from headaches on bright, sunny days, it is most probably caused by the intense glare of the sun, which causes the eyelids to swell and the delicate covering membrane of the eyes to become red and inflamed. The best remedy is to wear dark glasses in places where white buildings or vast stretches of sand are accentuating the light. These should be "smoked," i.e., slightly darkened in colour, or yellow.

Lashes and brows should be carefully tended. For this purpose pat in a little wrinkle oil nightly, using the tips of the fingers, and a light movement. A little pure olive oil applied with a fine camel-hair brush is an excellent lubricant and growth-promoter for lashes.

Eye Exercises

Simple eye-exercises will do wonders in toning up the eyes. First of all, rest your eyes by closing them and covering them with the palms of your hands. Better still, lie down for ten minutes in a darkened room with pads of witch hazel lotion over the eyes. Then do these exercises:

1.—Look down as far as possible as if you were trying to see inside your chest. Keep your eyes lowered for a second or two.

2.—Raise your eyes as if trying to see inside your forehead.

3.—Look straight ahead.

After repeating this exercise half a dozen times, do the following one: Look up and towards the right, then down and to the left. Now up and to the left, and down towards the right.

When dust gets in the eye it should be removed with a soft feather, and the irritation treated with frequent hot bathings and the application of an eye ointment.—"Health And Strength."

HEALTH SEEKER'S GUIDE

Hair Tonic

Shake the juice of half a lemon up with an ounce of Eau de Cologne. Massage a little into the roots of the hair every night. Cooling, antiseptic and nourishing to the hair roots.

Vegetable "Medicine"

Carrot juice—rich in five vitamins and most minerals. Excellent for blood pressures, high or low. Grate carrots finely, press the juice out through muslin and take a teaspoonful with every meal. Use the pulp in salads or soups.

Feet Sore?

Bathe them in vinegar, then dry well with oatmeal. Do this morning and night. Will strengthen tissues and harden the soles of the feet. Make sure footwear is roomy enough.

Pimples and Skin Blemishes

Live on a simple diet for three weeks. No cooked foods. Breakfast on two fruits, a juicy one and a solid one, with barley, rice or wheat cereal and cream. Eat slowly. Lunch and Dinner should be salads, large enough to satisfy. Have eggs, cream cheeses and light savouries with them, and a mayonnaise or salad dressing made with lemon juice, not vinegar. Balance with whole wheat bread and butter. Add a pich of sulphur to each meal. Drink milk, dandelion or cereal coffee. No chocolate, no cake, no sweets. Each night bathe the skin with hot water with a little sodium bicarbonate added. Dry and smooth the skin with the hands until it glows. Three weeks will see you through.

30 P. C. RETURN ON WORKERS' HOVELS

Tenement Contracts Constitute Veritable Bonds Of Slavery

Ahmedabad Tenants Demand Rent Restriction And Housing Programme To Be Carried Out By Govt.

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference writes:—

The Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference has forwarded the following statement in reply to General Form, issued by the Rent Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Government.

The reply is based on mass materials, local inspection and on experience in the field for a pretty long time by the workers. Nearly thirty merchants' associations, comprising about one thousand members and twenty other institutions having a membership of more than two thousand after common consultation and discussion, have all corroborated the statement forwarded by the Tenants' Conference and sent their replies accordingly.

The Tenants' Conference strongly objects to an inquiry to be begun from the year 1929. The Conference points out that Rent Restriction Act of 1918 as applicable in Bombay upto 1928, was not in force in Ahmedabad, and so rents in Ahmedabad were not 'status quo' from 1918 to '28 as in Bombay.

On the contrary from the year 1914 onward, rents have ceaselessly continued to rise and the period from 1914 to '28 which is excluded by the Committee is the period marked with an abnormal rise in rent. It is the very period during which mills, factories and workshops had grown in numbers alteracting the outside population in Ahmedabad. Indeed, there was an immense rise in population, nearly 50 per cent. Again, in the post-war period, rents had arisen everywhere which not being checked as in Bombay, needs to be inquired.

Further, during that period in spite of the heavy rush of population leading to scarcity of houses, new building activities were not in vogue. Consequently the period before 1929 is the period mostly affecting the problem of high rent in Ahmedabad. Hence the Conference is of opinion that the inquiry should begin from the year 1914.

However, with the year 1929 begins the era of the depreciation of prices, depression in all classes of occupations and unemployment. This situation must naturally culminate in reduction in rent. But due to a heavy shortage of housing and other reasons, rents have continued to rise even from 1929 till to-day.

Middle-class population is more affected with the rise in rent than the Labour area. Indeed, there is a variation in different localities, but on the whole since 1929, in working-class dwellings as well as middle class dwellings, there is a high tendency of increase in rent.

At this juncture, it would not be out of place to refer activities of the Co-operative Housing Societies in Ahmedabad. These societies having built nearly 1,500 bungalows, providing houses for not more than 8,000 people and have not at all affected the rent in case of middle or labour class dwellings.

The feeling that the housing societies have helped to reduce the rent in question in the city is absolutely false and baseless.

Rise in rent in labour dwellings in the period just following the war was nearly 200 p. c. and after 1929 it rose to 400 p. c. The figures for the middle class for the same period are 300 p. c. and 500 to 600 p. c. respectively.

The net return to the owner on capital invested in labour dwellings is 30 p. c. while in case of middle class dwellings it is 18 to 20 p. c. (The net return means deduction for tax, reparing depreciation etc. But in Ahmedabad, owners rarely make repairs and do not white-wash even once in ten years. Tenants have to do these things at their own costs. In many cases, tax is also separately charged to the tenants).

The fair net return or economic rent including all the charges for tax, repairs, depreciation etc would be 2½ or 3 p. c.

The net return on investment in house property is higher in comparison with other investments. It is also more safe.

There is an imminent necessity for Rent Act. Every one in the city eagerly cry for it. The rent should be regulated on the basis of economic return i. e. 2½ to 3 p. c interest on investment.

The present level of rent is too high. It is due to shortage of houses and other reasons. Increase in housing accommodation may lower rent in the long run.

It is no use leaving the work of providing additional accommodation to private enterprise. Again private agencies only view the problem from commercial viewpoint alone. They want maximum profit with minimum cost. They do not carefully attend to hygilnic principles. Private chawls, built in Ahmedabad, are mostly worst and insanitary.

The Tenants Conference therefore eagerly suggests that new chawls or blocks should be built by Government or Municipality. Public bodies can be encouraged if they work under the control of the Government.

If the building activities are being taken up in right earnest and on a big scale, it may probably reduce to a certain, proportion the present rent after some time.

Like the London Country Council a loan should be raised and a special tax should be recovered for that purpose from factory owners.

In majority of the cases, rent is collected according to Gujarati calendar.

Again the terms in Rent-notes vary from each other. In a number of cases, the terms are so exorbitant, and even illegal, that the document seems to be a bond given by a slave. Often tenants are harassed under these exacting terms. Hence a simple Rent note should be prescribed by the Government and owners should be compelled to use these printed rent notes.

This conference further urges that the question of shop rent be included in terms of Inquiry committee. Shop rents are horrible. The burden falls on poor customers.

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT IN CEYLON

Another Australian Champion Joins Mr. Ionesco's Troupe

(From A Correspondent.))

COLOMBO, July 11.

Arty Concell, a professional all-in-wrestler from Australia arrived here recently. He will be one of Mr. Ionesco's troupe of thirty-four European, Australian and Indian heavy-weight wrestlers for the International Wrestling Tournament, to be held here shortly.

Concell is 28-years-old, weighs 16 st. 8 lbs. and stands 6 feet high. Prior to becoming a professional heavy-weight all-in-wrestler, he was Amateur Heavyweight Champion of West Australia.

Since he turned a professional, Concell toured throughout Australia meeting such famous wrestlers like Dein Detton, Gus Sannenberg, "Chief Little Wolf," and Earl Macready, the British Empire Champion.

How He Lost His Teeth.

He told a "Daily News" reporter recently of how he lost his teeth while fighting Alex Luyndyn and also the story of his being fined £10 for adopting rough tactics in the ring.

The latter incident was in West Australia when he was hauled by the Police for being "rough" in the ring. "It was amusing," he said, "for he never heard of such a law!"

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 16.

The monsoon has been generally active in the region from North-East India to the extreme North of the country in and around West Central India and over North and West Peninsula, scattered showers having occurred in the rest of the Central and Southern India.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jalpaiguri 5 inches; Darbhanga 4, Baroda, and Mahbleshwar 3; Tezpur, Purnea, Bhopal, Hoshangabad and Khandala 2; Dibrugarh, Dinajpur, Daltonganj, Meerut, Pachmarhi, Brijnagar and Dharampur 1 1/2; Lucknow, Indore, Simla, Dalhousie, Karwar, Sholapur, Cocanada and Hanamkonda 1.

Forecast (until the evening of 17th). Monsoon will be generally strong in North-East India and in and around West Central India and fairly active in North and West Peninsula along and near the Western Himalayas.—A P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16-7-1938.

Change of 8° a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .009 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.3 degrees 0.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.9 degrees 3.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 171 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

Rain in 24 hours 0.21 inches

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 16.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	93	80	T	3.3	—4.0
Amraoti	81	74	T	15.6	+4.2
Akola	82	74	0.1	22.9	+12.8
Ahmedabad	86	78	—	11.7	+1.9
Ajmer	92	78	—	4.5	—1.5
Ahmednagar	83	70	—	16.4	+9.6
Ambala	85	78	0.2	4.3	—3.5
Allahabad	90	79	T	13.0	+2.7
Benares	88	78	0.3	13.8	+3.5
Bareilly	90	77	0.3	12.8	+0.8
BOMBAY	85	73	0.2	40.2	+7.2
Bangalore	82	66	—	3.3	—1.9
Bhopal	76	70	1.9	28.8	—
Baroda	88	75	3.0	19.2	—
Belgaum	73	68	0.8	15.8	—0.1
Bahawalpur	110	86	—	0	—1.5
Bijapur	80	70	T	7.8	+3.3
Bellary	85	73	T	1.5	—1.8
Bhavnagar	90	79	—	9.0	+1.7
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—
Calcutta	89	89	0.1	11.2	—7.3
Cuttack	89	75	0.7	15.2	—0.8
Cawnpore	86	79	0.4	13.8	+6.1
Calicut	86	73	0.8	67.9	+17.7
Colombo	86	75	—	5.0	—6.5
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	83	73	0.9	11.3	+3.3
Cochin	82	75	0.3	41.4	+0.3
Dehra Dun	79	73	0.6	25.3	+6.7
Delhi	92	79	0.2	2.5	—5.1
Dehra I. Khan	109	84	—	1.4	—0.3
Darjeeling	62	56	0.5	53.0	+9.5
Desa	90	79	—	3.4	—2.9
Dalhousie	—	—	0.9	12.5	—5.2
Fort Sandeman	101	76	—	0.9	—0.8
Gorakhpur	91	78	0.9	14.5	+0.7
Hyderabad (Dn.)	83	72	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	98	80	—	1.5	—0.4
Indore	79	71	1.0	28.6	+17.8
Jhansi	89	77	0.1	17.0	+6.5
Jubbulpore	81	73	0.1	23.1	+7.1
Jacobabad	110	83	—	0	—0.6
Jaipur	93	79		4.6	—2.0
Karwar	83	73	1.1	58.1	—0.8
Karachi	85	81	—	0.1	—2.3
Kodaikanal	64	52	T	4.0	—2.5
Khandwa	82	74	T	19.4	+9.7
Lucknow	86	78	1.1	21.3	+11.3
Ludhiana	94	81	—	2.5	—4.9
Lahore	101	83	—	5.3	+0.8
Lyallpur	104	86	—	4.5	+1.8
Multan	107	85	—	1.2	—0.3
Mysore	81	67	—	2.1	—2.4
Madras	95	81	—	2.5	—1.3
Maymyo	80	65	—	7.4	—4.2
Marmagoa	80	72	1.3	42.6	—
Malegaon	83	73	—	9.8	+2.9
Mussoorie	65	60	0.6	25.6	+9.9
Mahableshwar	65	62	3.5	130.3	+39.2
Murree	76	60	0.6	15.7	+6.2
Mount Abu	72	65	0.1	11.2	—3.5
Masulipatam	86	77	—	8.7	+0.9
Mandalay	95	81	—	5.5	—2.1
Mangalore	83	73	0.5	82.1	+24.0
Meerut	—	—	1.3	5.1	—3.1
Mercara	68	62	0.8	66.4	+18.7
Nagpur	84	74	0.1	25.7	+9.4
Ootacamund	61	52	T	5.5	—5.0
Patna	89	78	0.5	18.6	+4.3
Peshawar	104	86	—	1.0	0
Poona	80	71	0.1	9.4	+1.2
Pachmarhi	68	67	1.5	38.1	+17.2
Port Blair	82	74	0.2	37.6	+10.0
Quetta	96	60	—	0	—
Ranchi	84	73		14.5	6.0
Rawalpindi	100	81	—	13.9	+8.4
Rangoon	88	76	0.1	25.4	—3.2
Ratnagiri	84	77	0.2	69.9	+23.0
Rajkot	86	75	0.2	12.6	+2.5
Sialkot	90	75	0.2	8.2	+1.6
Srinagar	93	70		3.1	+0.5
Sholapur	81	69	1.0	18.3	+11.4
Shillong	74	64	0.4	21.4	—3.9
Simla	65	60	0.9	11.6	—4.2
Surat	85	77	0.2	22.4	+5.3
Salem	91	75	—	2.9	—2.0
Trichinopoly	95	78	—	1.5	—0.6
Trivandrum	84	75		16.1	—1.5
Vizagapatam	83	76	—	11.0	+3.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Total rainfall during the month 9.78 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.72 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-7-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SCOTTISH SCOUTS VETO "KING"?—OUR GIRL GUIDES OF THE "EMPIRE"—SIR BYRAMJEE JEEJIBHOY'S ILLUSIONS OF 1938

The entire international Scout movement is on its anvil. Close upon the utter exposure of the League of Nations and its naked assumption of international hypocricy, has followed the denunciation of all 'humbugs' which have masqueraded under international garb. The Scout and Guide movements are rightly having their well deserved share of exposure for having continued a self-styled international show under the tutelege of Lord Baden-Powell and the Imperial Headquarters in London. The war in Spain has compelled Lord Baden-Powell to give the word 'King' the meaning which can only be attributed to the word 'State.' And as if to give a lie direct to the "Chief's" interpretation, the Crown Prince of Roumania led the goose-step march of Boy (or is it Toy) Scouts before His revered Majesty, his father. The unrest against a patently political pledge of questionable morality has even spread to British soil. We are indebted to our beloved chief, Pandit Bajpai, for the following letter:

The Foreign Mail received on Saturday last brought me a copy of the June Number of the Scottish Scout. A statement in the Foreword from the pen of Lord Glentanar, Commissioner for Scotland, seems to be of great interest and I cannot resist the temptation of bringing it to the notice of the Scout world in India. Thus runs the statement:—

"May I draw the attention of countries to the new Form now in use for Application for Warrants. If any countries still have stocks of the old Form these should be destroyed. In signing the new Form the applicant agrees to carry out the rules in force of the Boy Scouts' Association and subscribes to the Scout Law and Promise. Those training to become scouters should remember that they have no right to require their Scouts *to make the Scout Promise unless they can honestly take it themselves.* It is a good thing to renew the Promise from time to time on suitable occasions, such as, at Scouts' Owns. Occasions have arisen of scouters finding their own ethical or political views at variance with the tenets of the movement, and prospective scouters should be quite clear in their minds regarding these matters before accepting a warrant from the Chief."

Your readers can easily read between the lines and understand that scouters even in Great Britain, the cradle of scouting, are in difficulty about the language of the Scout Promise. Oral promises seem no longer to carry weight.

Events connected with the two Scout Round Table Conferences at Allahabad are too fresh to be recalled. It was the form of the Scout Promise that shattered the hopes of those who were for an All-India Scout unity. Our detractors branded the Nationalist element with obnoxious labels for agreeing to the new promise.

Will the happenings referred to by Lord Glantanar make our friends, especially Britishers, search their hearts; and will they realise that the demand for a change in the Scout Promise was symptomatic of new ideas which are not confined to this country?

(Sd.) SHRI RAM BAJPAI.

* * *

And Girl Guides Too

During his brief stay in Europe, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, President of the I. N. S. A., had an opportunity to meet some Scout and Guide officials of repute, and after the meeting, Mr. Bhulabhai received a letter from one of the highest officials of the International Girl Guide Bureau. The official greatly appreciates the point of view of the national association and quotes the difficulties of the International Bureau with regard to the pledge. She says that objections against the pledge have been raised in several countries, especially after the Spanish war, which has divided Europe into two camps of those who stand for International morality and those who stand for International hypocricy. The Guide official wishes that some country will raise the question of the Pledge without delay, so that an opportunity may be given to the Guide Movements to declare its ideals.

* * *

A Brochure For The World

The I. N. S. A., on the completion of its first year of existence, is sending messages of goodwill to every country in the world, wishing for International Peace, Goodwill and Brotherhood. The message will be accompanied by a brochure explaining the constitution, composition and tactics of the B. P. Movement at the recent Round Table Conference. The National Association is demanding of all world scouts a clear and universal condemnation of the desecration of scout morality and ideals by the B. P. Movement by using the secret circular and demanding a political loyalty of free Indian citizens to Imperial Britain. The national association rightly asks whether any scout movement should stoop to divide the youths of a nation, and compel a section of helpless youths under their control to pledge themselves to renounce self-respect and agree to owe allegiance to a foreign yoke. The Leadership of the B. P. Movement is fully exposed. The international scout movement is at present an adjunct of Field-Marshalls and war mongers, who under the garb of Peace have been preparing the youths of Europe especially for the international carnage.

* * * *

This Is Indian

The Girl Guide Association in India has been doing its utmost to show that their body is non-political and they are not working against the interest of Indians. The following will, however, prove that the Girl Guide movement is far more reactionary and unacceptable than its prototype, the B. P. Boy Scouts. The entire control of the Guide Movement throughout the British Empire is vested in the self-appointed trustees in England, who mother and spoonfeed the guides abroad. It is really surprising that there could have been a single self-respecting Indian woman who could have accepted this amazing constitution which is an affront to Guides throughout the Empire. The Girl Guide Movement in England has done its utmost so completely to vest itself of power, that it has reduced the Indian Council to the humiliating position of receiving orders from the Duchesses of England who throng the Imperial Headquarters.

The Girl Guides Association in India functions through a Royal charter. H. R. H. Princess Mary (now Queen Mary) is the President. H. E. the Countess of Linlithgow is the Patroness in India.

On page 9 of the Policy Organisation and Rules it is stated that the Imperial Headquarters Executive in England "administers the Movement throughout the Empire"—(of course, without contributing a pie to the "self-maintaining" units abroad).

It is further said that "Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Founder of the Movement, is by the Articles of the Association, Chairman both of the Council and the Executive."

"The Offices of the Association are at 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London S. W. 1."

"The Rank of Chief Guide is held by Lady Baden-Powell."

Indian Guides are governed by the Overseas Department of the Imperial Headquarters Executive.

All commissioners are nominated top downwards.

The nature of officialdom that rules the Provincial Council can be imagined when on p. 11 it is stated that these nominated aristocratic ladies on the Provincial Council should meet twice a year and "if practicable it is well if from time to time a meeting is held in the Provincial Hill Station."

Rule 14 says "where it is desired to form a new Local Association the Commissioner should arrange for a meeting to be held, at which such ladies as *the wives of leading officials*, medical men and clergy, ... should be invited to attend."

So, this is the Constitution of a very national and patriotic association which exists for the service of India, and we can now appreciate why a "handful" of "Indian" girls are so proud to belong to an institution, which is in its very constitution a national affront.

Let us hope the birth of the National Girl Scout Movement will awaken the "hill-station" ladies to leave their snobbery and aristocracy to serve the girls of India.

* * * *

The Rebel Night

Like mediaeval knight-errants, Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy has come forward in the columns of the "Times of India," waving high the banner of the B. P. Scout movement against the Provincial Association. Sir Byramjee, who is only known to the Bombay public by his extremely amusing utterances on the table of the Municipal Corporation, has come forward dressed in scout uniform, to tell the "Times of India" readers that all the talk of nationalising the Scout movement is in the air, and all the district associations of the Bombay Presidency and lakhs of Indian boys are bursting with loyalty to whom *his* loyalties are due. It is extremely difficult for us to remind our enthusiastic knight that beyond the narrow precincts of the Grant Road locality there is a vast Indian nation which is living in the twentieth century. Sir Byramjee believes himself to be in touch with every District Association in the Presidency, to be bold enough to say that a large majority of them have been burning to salute the Union Jack and denounce their Motherland. We are only afraid there are too many corpses included in Sir Byramjee's statistics

Had we not been accustomed to the true worth of the veteran Knight's statement, we would have been amused by his enthusiastic visualisation of three lakhs of Indian boys in the B. P. Movement. Of course, there is no harm to quote the 1936 census in 1938, but many scouts in 1938 will have to count their noses a hundred times to reach half the numbers of 1936. We only wish the learned accountant of the Eastern Bank had given some interesting lessons in arithmetic and accountancy to our good old Knight in a special Commissioners' training camp. Or how about an article by "Baloo" on "Recent trends in modern scout statistics.?"

The following is the full text of Pandit Bajpai's tour programme in C. P. He will be joined by Mr. S. M. Desai of the I. N. S. A after the completion of the above tour for the visit to Southern India:

Place	Date of visit.
Hoshangabad	18-7-38
Timarni	19-7-38
Khandwa	19-7-38
Itarsi	21-7-38
Betul	21-7-38
Nagpur	22-7-38
Amraoti	22-7-38
Akola	23-7-38
Wardha	24-7-38
Nagpur	25-7-38

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THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of May 1938

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of May 1938. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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MALAD.

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C/o Kara Jhina Bldg.
Nanakunda,
Najmudin St., KARACHI.

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CHHANALAL MOTILAL NAYAK,
2198/2, Juna Mahajanwada St.,
Kalupur 2,
AHMEDABAD.

No. 759872 Rs. 5/-
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138, Nagdevi Street,
Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of May 1938

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BROADCASTING IN CAUSE OF PEACE

Radio As A Cultural Influence

The Committee of Experts instructed to draw up suggestions for the benefit of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation concerning the use of broadcasting in the cause of peace met at Geneva on June 17th and 18th under the chairmanship of M. Julien Cain, representative of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and drew up suggestions on the following points to be communicated to the Intellectual Co-operation Committee at its ensuing meeting

The Committee of Experts took the view that the most effective way of obtaining new adhesions or ratifications to the Convention was for the official bodies of the League to approach the Governments, such action being backed up by the press, the large international associations, the national Intellectual Co-operation Committees and so on.

The Committee sought out ways of improving this information service and considered it advisable to ask the national broadcasting undertakings for their requirements and to send to them and to the other great private undertakings a periodical information bulletin on the work of the League and the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation.

It is pointed out the interest of short transmissions from time to time on the work of the League and the great institutions connected with it.

DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL.

The Committee also considered the following points. Documentary Material on Contemporary International Problems and the present condition of Science, Literature and the Arts; Establishment of Lists of Persons in the various countries qualified to give wireless talks in the native language to other countries on economic, social and cultural problems; Creation of Record Libraries to enable the Organisation of an International Service for the Loan and Exchange of Documentary and Educational Recordings; Possibility of granting Special Facilities to Broadcast Reports duly authorised to visit Foreign Countries in the Exercise of their Functions.

The Committee also drew to the attention of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee the value of studying, in agreement with the great international associations and with the co-operation of the International Broadcasting Union and such national organisations as would be willing to assist, the problem of "Training Public Taste in Broadcast." It took the view that the education of listeners, chiefly by means of special courses and listening groups, was one of the most significant factors in the development of "Radio as a Cultural Influence" conceived with the object of encouraging better mutual understanding between peoples.

"Unfortunate And Unpatriotic"

ERNAKULAM: July 16.

"It is extremely unfortunate and unpatriotic that being blessed with pretty hill stations like Ooty, Indians should spend money in foreign countries for health and rest," said the Hon. Sir Mohamad Yakub, who visited Ooty on Thursday as the guest of His Excellency the Governor.

Sir Mohamed Yakub arrived in Ernakulam this morning and was received by Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Diwan of Cochin, and other distinguished persons. He visited the Cochin Harbour and other places of interest. He is leaving for Trivandrum tomorrow and will reach Madras on the morning of the 21st July.—A.P.

Dy. Police Superintendent Wins In Appeal

EXPULSION FROM CLUB HELD ILLEGAL

Sequel To Action Against Dharasana Salt Raid

The expulsion of Khan Bahadur Phiroze from the Gujarat Club of Ahmedabad in 1930 when the Civil Disobedience Movement was at its height has been declared illegal by the Bombay High Court.

The decision was given by Mr. Justice Wassoodev before whom the case came in appeal.

In 1930 when Khan Bahadur Phiroze was the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, he became very unpopular with a section of the public as a result of his action to frustrate the raid on the Dharasana Salt Works contemplated by the Congress Party in pursuance of the policy of Civil Disobedience.

About 30 members of the Club made a requisition demanding the expulsion of Khan Bahadur Phiroze. Accordingly a meeting of the members was held and a resolution was passed depriving him of membership of the Club. He did not attend the meeting, though he was informed about it.

SUIT AGAINST THE CLUB

Subsequently, Khan Bahadur Phiroze filed a suit against Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and other members of the Club for a declaration that his expulsion was illegal.

The Sub-Judge who tried the case held that the members were actuated by malice and their action was illegal

In appeal, the District Judge held that there was no malice, but as the members had acted against the rules of natural justice and the expulsion was unlawful.

The defendants then appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT

Mr. Justice Wassoodev, in the course of his judgment observed that a court would not usually interfere with the autonomy of a club, provided it had acted fairly.

In the present case, there was no charge levelled against the plaintiff and no reasons were given for his expulsion. The law required that a proper enquiry should be held before a member could be expelled. Here, there was no enquiry at all, and the persons who sat in judgment over the plaintiff's conduct had simply to imagine what he had done. They had no materials before them on which they could come to a decision.

Even if the rules of the Club provided for the expulsion of a member without any reasons being given, that did not relieve the defendants from their duty of conducting a proper enquiry and of deciding the matter fairly.

It was, therefore, clear to his lordship that the defendants had failed to observe the elementary principles of natural justice This circumstance justified the Court in interfering with their action.

Their Lordships held that the plaintiff's expulsion was illegal and that he continued to be a member of the Club.

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Indian Studios Busy With New Films

New Theatres Notes

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The editing of "Dhartimata" & "Desher Mati" is almost complete and every day a fresh roll is being tested and finally passed by the experts. In the meantime, the Exhibitors in different centres are making the final arrangements for the release of this latest New Theatres' Production. Daily the public expectation is growing more and more acute for the release of this Picture.

Nitin Bose's new double version film's story is based on a theme of vital importance to-day—a problem that menaces the lives of millions all over the country. It is really very heartening to find that at least one film concern in India has taken up in right earnest the duty to render service unto the people in the way the Russian and to certain extent the German Studios—though state aided—have been doing for the last few years. All people who wish the welfare of the land should wish New Theatres the best of luck in this venture and a departure to a newer line of action.

"ADHIKAR"—Both the versions of this production are almost ready. Almost 8 parts have been finally printed and the remaining few rolls may be ready by the end of this week. Last week some very important 'retakes' were taken on the biggest Set of this film. This Set was huge in construction and depicted the 'would-have-been' abode of the hero and the heroine in their married life. One big hall—with separate planes, was nicely arranged and most artistically divided into compartments and sub-compartments. There were no such thing as rooms in this 'ideal' 'future' abode of Nikhilesh the hero of ADHIKAR. Beautiful staircases were the high lights of this place and everything—furniture and lighting-arrangements were of the ultra-modern style. A fine Hindi song by Jamuna was recorded last week—the style of singing was entirely a novel one.

TEST PILOT AT METRO

A motion picture now tells the story of the test pilot, the most daring of modern heroes who wager their lives against the strength of an untried plane.

TEST PILOT, which opened at the METRO on Friday, is the story of a man whose life is a constant gamble with death. It is strong drama, but so realistic and so authentic in all flying sequences that every aviator in the land will undoubtedly point to a milestone in the progress of motion pictures.

Clark Gable, Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy and Lionel Barrymore head the cast. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, in bringing their first aviation picture in more than two years to the screen, spared nothing to make it the true story of modern aviation. That it contains thrills, dangerous dives and spectacular flying is due to the very nature of a man whose life is a daily bout with death.

Gable handles his part superbly, returning to the type of characterization which has made him the number one star of the world. Myrna Loy, as an unsophisticated yet brilliant country girl, is the central figure of an unusual triangle. Spencer Tracy, as Gable's bosom pal and severest critic, has another powerful and dramatic role. Lionel Barrymore, here given his biggest role in years, once again proves an artistry which has made screen history.

"Vachan" Nearing Completion At Malad

Bombay Talkies Coming Attraction Of Rare Merit

"Vachan", the new picture of the Bombay Talkies is nearing its last scenes. It is expected that by the end of the month of July, the picture will be all ready out of the hands of the Censor and it will be on view at the Roxy Theatre in the first or second week of August.

The speciality of this picture is that it will be of an absolutely new type on the Indian screen. For a casual observer, it will be difficult to say off-hand whether it is puranic, historical or social What is important to note is that whatever its classification in this superficial manner may be, it will be human, intensely human. The more human, a piece of art is, the more it appeals to human mind and the human senses. This test, "Vachan" will stand in an ample measure. The scenario is done by Mr. G. Agajani Kashmiri, a new author with a new outlook.

It was intended by the Bombay Talkies' Management first that Devika Rani, who has put with a great strain during the making of her last three pictures "Savitri", "Jeevan-Prabhat" and "Nirmala," should be given a rest, but the demands made of the heroine in the new picture, Shyama, were of such a character, that no one but Devika Rani could do justice to those demands. As a sincere votary of Art, she cheerfully responded to the call and will therefore figure as Shyama.

Ashoka Kumar who is proving his capacity to undertake bigger and better tasks with every new picture will play the part of the hero, Ranadhir, who is depicted as a faithful lover and brave warrier.

The rest of the cast includes Maya Devi, Saroj Borkar, Vimala Devi, Pratima and the new find Meera who proved so popular with her sweet voice in "Nirmala" and recently in "Jailor". Nazir will play the villain of this picture and his performance in "Nirmala" is a guarantee of his work. Kampta Prasad who is a steady and reliable member of the team for all time and Mumtaz Ali, the dancer-artist are also there.

Which briefly means, we should look forward to an excellent picture in Bombay Talkies "Vachan".

Dorothy Lamour In Her Jungle Love

Shortly Coming To New Empire

An alluring and mysterious island in the South Seas, filmed for the first time in breath-taking Technicolor, forms the background for the new Ray Milland-Dorothy Lamour romance, "Her Jungle Love," which Paramount will present New Empire shortly

In the same spirit as the spectacular "Jungle Princess" of a season ago, "Her Jungle Love" tells a romantic story of a handsome young aviator who is cast away on a deserted South Seas island only to discover that its only other inhabitant is a lovely girl who has never before laid eyes on a white man.

Miss Lamour, fresh from her success in "Hurricane," will be seen as the native girl whose love for the young aviator runs a foul of a half-crazed native potentate, played by J. Carrol Naish, veteran of mysterious Oriental roles. She and Milland have to fight for their love. and later for their very lives, against furious native tribes who know white men only as "devils" come to take their island away from them. They escape only through the intercession of one of those miracles which make the South Pacific deserves its reputation for mystery and intrigue.

The romantic story of "Her Jungle Love" is paced by the comedy of Lynne Overman, who wisecracked his way through "Night Club Scandal" and "Big Broadcast of 1938" and now appears as an aviator marooned on the island with Milland. Another member of the "Big Broadcast" cast to reappear in this picture is Dorothy Howe, a comparative newcomer to Hollywood, who now plays a sophisticated English girl who fights with the jungle princess for the love of the castaway aviator.

"Her Jungle Love" was directed by George Archainbaud, who will be remembered by moviegoers as the man who brought "Hotel Haywire" and "Thrill of a Lifetime" to the screen.

Film Corporation Of India Ltd.

Cameraman Brierley left for Delhi last week to take a few of the 'Spin and Dive' shots and with these the aeronautical sequences, ASHA will be complete. Indoor work has progressed simultaneously with the exterior. An up-to-date workshop was the venue of shooting this week. The scene recorded was a highly strung dramatic one. We find Mohan working under the fusilage of a small 'plane when Raj rushes in. From his looks and manner he could easily be termed 'fury personified.'

Hot words were exchanged and from them one gathers that both love the same girl. Soon words reach the 'blow'-ing point. The workshop turns into a field of duel. These two were inseparable friends from their childhood and to-day they could raise their clenched fists at each other for a woman had butted in their friendship. Where does it lead to?

"Fashionable Wife" At Ahmedabad

The educated people are fed up with senseless stories and unnatural fighting pictures. It is, therefore, no wonder that Vishnu's first social venture has met with an unprecedented success at Ahmedabad.

The real success of "Fashionable Wife" however goes to the intelligent selection of the story, which deals with the burning social problem of the day viz:—Bigamy of the men—particularly the cultured and educated youths.—under the guise of civilised marriage. Even the daily press like "Bombay Samachar" has raised its voice in its editorials against the condemnable crop of recent incidents of great injustice to women who fall victim to such bigamies and has supported the introduction of a bill in the Provincial and Central Legislatures to prevent the inhuman practice.

The picture has entered its second week at Ahmedabad.

Wadia Studio Notes

(1) **Bonus & Increase to the Staff.**
(2) **Romeo Julliet as Yusoof's next.**
(3) **Lanka-ki-Ladi Aspi's Prize Picture.**
(4) **Young India to be written by a well-known Marathi author.**
(5) **New faces for all new productions.**
(6) **Who shall be the Jungle Queen of Ghadiali's Jungle Picture "Jungle King"?**

The above is the sum and substance of the activities at the Wadia Movietone Studios, which presents a bright atmosphere on account of the increase given and Bonus distributed to the members of the staff who draw below Rs. 200 (Rupees Two Hundred Only).

Raja Yagnik's "Vijay Kumar" is going on at a brisk space. The story as handed over to the Publicity Department is very interesting. Special care is taken by all concerned to do justice to the most powerful plot of a very thrilling nature. Thrills in Vijay Kumar are supplied more in music, comic punches, gags and dialogues than in risky situations as is usual with Wadia Pictures. That studious scholar of music, Madhavlal Master whose life's delight is to discover new tunes and present them in the manner to keep the audiences spell bound and has the power to inspire the audiences to sing these tunes both in the Theatre and at home is taking life out of Saritadevi and Mansoor by compelling them to rehearse the songs as many times as suits his sweet will.

Those who are interested in Wadia's Diamond Thriller "Punjab Mail" may know that this picture has already been taken in hand by Homi Wadia. Homi is awaiting the skies to clear when his speed might become the envy of even the greatest speed merchants including Hore Belisha..... Homi, on the strength of the scenario handed over to him by his elder brother Jamshed Wadia, says that Punjab Mail will be unlike all other Mails and Expresses because Jamshed this time has given such a turn to the Mail that it will have the power to pull all classes of audiences.

Whistled (Rival Song) While He Worked.

Picture-making is full of snags. Maureen O'Sullivan and Robert Taylor, on location out in the country for "Give and Take", were ready to play a scene. The sound man interrupted. A good distance away was a farmer ploughing, and the sound man said: "That man up there on the hill is whistling a song, and the mike picks it up. I can hear it distinctly."

Director Richard Thorpe said: "That's all right. Let it in. It'll be good atmosphere. Besides it's a free country and we can't stop him from whistling on his own farm."

Maureen and Taylor started to do the scene again. The sound man interrupted once more.

"Mr. Thorpe," he said, "we can't let him whistle that song in this picture. He's whistling 'Thanks for the Memory', and that's a Paramount song."

So, free country or no, a messenger had to be sent to the farm to ask the man not to whistle. Or, of course, it would be all right if he would whistle an M.-G.-M. song.

Scenes From Pictures Coming & Running

A scene from 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer' to be released shortly by United Artists.

Triloke Kapoor and Ram Apte in Ranjit's 'Gorakh Aya' shortly coming

Molina, Prithviraj and Deobala in "Abhagin" running at Minerva

Maya and Mumtaz Ali in Bombay Talkies' coming picture 'Vachan'

SIR BRYCE BURT IN RLY. ACCIDENT

Fracture Of Right Arm

MADRAS, July 16.

News has just been received here from Bangalore that Sir Bryce Burt, Vice-President of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Chairman of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee met with an accident at Guntakal junction. Sir Bryce slipped and fell between the platform and the carriage footboard, resulting in the fracture of his right arm.

Sir Bryce was to have presided over the Coffee Conference to be held in Bangalore to-day and to-morrow. He is progressing well.—A.P

ALWAR POLITICALS *ON HUNGER-STRIKE?*

BOMBAY, July 16.

The General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference informs the "United Press" that all the undertrial political prisoners in the Alwar Jail have gone on hunger-strike since Sunday last.—United Press

NAGPUR—Cholera is again on the increase in 11 districts of the province. There were 781 deaths out of 1,034 attacks as against 505 deaths in the previous year.

CHOLAI MILL STRIKE

MADRAS, July 16.

The discussions in connection with the settlement of the strike in Cholai Mills between two of the Mills' Directors and Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Mill Labour Union and the Minister on the other were resumed again to-day at the Secretariat. No conclusions were arrived at. It is expected that final settlement will be reached to-morrow, when the directors and the representatives of the Labour Union will again meet the Minister.—A.P.

SAVARKAR TO TOUR SIND

KARACHI, July 16.

That Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, will respond to pressing requests of Hindu leaders of Sind including Mr. Shamdas Gidwani and pay a visit to the principal towns of Sind on a propaganda tour, transpires from private advices received here.

Mr. Savarkar however makes it a condition of his visit that all Hindu associations should make a common cause and join in organising a programme of speeches and other functions which tend to give a fillip to the cause of Hindu Sanghatan.—A.P.

Subhas' Statement Welcomed

Bihar Socialists Pledge Unqualified Support

CAWNPORE WORKERS CONGRATULATED

PATNA, (By Mail).

The following are the full text of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Council of Action of the Bihar Congress Socialist Party, held here under the Presidentship of Mr. Phulan Bihari Varma, on July 10 and 11:

In the opinion of this Council of Action communal squables have in reality no relation with the problems of the vast masses of the people. A few people create, and promote these squabbles in order to acquire a position in public life which they do not deserve and which they use to serve their own ends. It is therefor the considered opinion of this Council that it is not possible to solve the communal problems through pacts with communal organisations or their leaders. The only solution of this problem is to organise the masses for their political and economic emancipation, to take up the problems of their duly life and to approach them directly on such basis. In view of this, the negotiations that are afoot between the Congress and the Muslim League are futile. The demands advanced by the Muslim League and the charges it has levelled against the Congress are an attack on the very foundations and character of the Congress organisation. They are further intended to destroy the prestige and dignity of this great national organisation. The negotiations with Mr. Jinnah and the League were ill advised and have given them undue importance of which they took undue advantage.

This Council regrets that the policy of establishing closer and more direct contact with Muslim masses, which was adopted two years ago was not given a proper trial in this province and has practically been abandoned now. The Council requests the Provincial Congress Committee to revive and give effect to the aforesaid policy. In this connection the Council welcomes the decision of the recent Conference of the Nationalist Muslims held at Patna and congratulates them for their courageous lead Finally the Council requests the P.C.C. to adopt and enforce the programme laid down by it.

This Council strongly disapproves of the recent agreement arrived at between Congress and Zamindars of this province. In this unfortunate chain of agreement, this last link has reshackled the peasantry by making the tenants easy victims of distraint proceedings. It has further taken away what was intended to be given to them under the previous agreement unsatisfactory as it was. The provisions with regard to part sale of holdings in execution of rent decrees have been so modified as to nullify their effect. The Council feels that these measures will cause widespread resentment among the peasants and therefore urges upon the Congressmen in the Province to raise their voice of protest against such reactionary policies and take steps to correct it.

Inspite of repeated declarations by the Congress of its uncompromising hostility to the Federal scheme, and inspite of warnings issued from time to time by the Congress Socialist Party and other Congressmen, who have been dismayed at the revival of constitutionalism as expressed in the resolutions of the Legislatures of some of the Provinces and the irresponsible utterances of some responsible Congressmen, the tendency to negotiate and compromise on the issue of federation has been growing apace. This Committee therefore reiterate the warning addressed by the national Executive of the C.S.P. at its meeting held at Sonepore and declares it once more that in the event of the Congress lowering its flag by accepting the Federal Scheme, with or without alterations, the rank and file will not hesitate to assert itself to prevent the Congress from liquidating its revolutionary part and swerving from its off-repeated policy, which recognises the right of no external authority to impose a constitution on India and which has rejected once for all the method of constitutional settlement by negotiations and has proclaimed that the only body, competent to frame a Constitution for India is the Constituent Assembly.

This Committee welcomes the authoritative statement of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as vindicating the Congress position and quite rightly pointing out that in the event of the Federal scheme being adopted by the majority in the Congress, the anti-Federationists will not take the defeat lying down but will lead the campaign after laying down reins of office.

The Committee assures him that in the latter contingency the C. S. P. will give him its unqualified support.

This Council congratulates the Cawnpore workers on their epic struggle lasting for fifty days and also congratulates the U. P. Ministry, the Cawnpore Congress Committee and Mazdoor Sabha for the successful termination of the strike. During this prolonged period of strike, the workers have shown remarkable self-restraint and discipline, and their peaceful struggle, breaking down all communal barriers, constitutes an epoch-making chapter in the history of the labour movement.

This Council in reviewing the work of the Congress Ministry in Bihar during the last year expresses its deep disappointment with the results achieved so far. While appreciating the work of the Ministry in freeing the political prisoners and enlarging civil liberties to a degree, the Council cannot help sounding a note of warning that there is a feeling daily growing in the people of disappointment and resentment which is bound to impair the strength and prestige of the Congress.

It was universally expected when the Congress came into office that the one of the administration particularly of the police services would undergo a radical transformation and that tyranny, corruption, nepotism, etc., will be given no quarter and be destroyed. The Council regrets to have to say that though the Congress has been in office for a year, there has been no appreciable change in the character of the administration; rather in some districts the behaviour of the police in particular has become more irresponsible and oppressive. Action under section 107, 108, 144, etc., has becoms much more frequent than before. In some areas military police have been stationed. The law, particularly pertaining to the peasantry, such as the provision for granting receipts to tenants, are being openly defied as before. The Council feels that it is high time that the ministry gives its attention to this problems and frees the administration of the Province from the evils which have made it such a powerful engine for the oppression of the people.

The Election Manifesto of the Congress, the resolution of its Faizpur session and the federal election itself had created high hopes in the masses. The Congress had pledged itself to a definite programme of agrarian relief. But, the Council painfully points out that though a year has elapsed not much has been done for the peasants of the province. The tenancy legislation originally proposed though it fell far short of the Faizpur resolution was watered down for an agreement with the zamindars and the tenancy reforms attempted to be made have been successively nullified by the agreement as it has been arrived at successive stages. In the matter of agricultural indebtedness, one of the most pressing agrarian problems, the Ministry has so far failed to give any relief worth mentioning. The Council is of upinion that the sum total of the legislative measures so far adopted has not to any appreciable extent lightened the burden on the peasantry. This has already created a feeling of despair and resentment among the peasants. The Council feels that unless the Ministry takes immediate steps to render substantial relief, as outlined in the Congress Manifesto such as wiping out the arrears of rent, uneconomic holdings to be made rent-free, substantial reduction in rents and canal rates, radically reforming the antiquated system of land tenure, etc., the Congress will suffer an irreparable loss in prestige and influence.

In the matter of industrial labour also even in spite of widespread unrest, the Ministry has done nothing except appointing an Enquiry Committee which does not seem to be making any progress.

It was also expected that the Congress Ministry would so act as to strengthen the Congress organisations and convert them into unofficial centres of authority. Instead of this, the Ministry has largely ignored the Congress Committees and utilized only the bureaucratic machinery for its administrative and other purposes. As the Congress Ministry commands the power to distribute patronage and positions, the Congress organizations are attracting opportunists, job-hunters and other undesirable elements. The result of all this is that the work of the Congress and its ultimate objective has been completely lost sight of.

The Council is emphatically of the opinion that these are very dangerous developments and may spell the ruin of our movement if, firstly, the Congress Ministry do not prosecute more vigorously the policy laid down in the Congress Manifesto of combating the Act with a view to end it and in the course of it to do the utmost possible to relieve the burdens of the people, and secondly, to wean Congress organisations from the diseased influences of patronage politics and to put into the foreground the basic programme of preparation for the complete independence of the country through direct action.—United Press.

FRECTION OF PLAQUE

BILBAO, (By Air Mail.)

A plaque to commemorate the spot from which General Franco directed operations which led to the fall of Bilbao on June 11 and 12, 1937, is to be erected by the Vizcaya County Council.

In Bilbao a literary prize is being offered for an anniversary essay dealing with the capture of the city by the nationalists.

Tourist facilities have also been arranged at the place where the famous Basque "iron belt" was broken.—Reuter.

GOVT. REALISE Rs. 1,30,000 FOR BOMBAY

Toddy License Sale Creates Scant Enthusiasm

Government realised Rs. 1,30,000 for the 29 tree-foot-booths, at the auction sale of the licenses of toddy shops and tree foot-booths in Bombay, for the year ending July 31, 1939, held on Saturday at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. T. E. Streatfield, the Collector of Bombay, Mr. P. A. Reporter, Superintendent of the Excise Department and other officials were present.

There are 125 toddy shops and 38 tree-foot-booths in the city. It was announced, that the license of one shop at Parel had been cancelled and that the licence of one shop at Worli was not to be disposed of.

CONGRESS POLICY

In pursuance of the policy of the Congress Government, the conditions of sale of the licences have been altered, and all toddy shops and tree foot-booths will have to be closed on two days in a month, the pay day fixed by the Millowners' Association and the day following.

According to the policy of the present Government, no compensation will be allowed to the licence-holder, in case the Collector of Bombay orders the closing down of a particular shop, in a certain locality in the interests of temperance and excise administration.

About 20 shops which are at present situated within a hundred yards of the places of worship or schools or hospitals, have been ordered to be removed to non-objectionable places from the 1st of August.

The bidding for the licences were not brisk, and the enthusiasm witnessed at previous auctions was absent on Saturday.

HARIJANS AND GWALIOR TEMPLES

Rajbhoj's Request To Ruler To Follow Travancore And Indore

BOMBAY, July 16.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Harijan Leader of Poona, had an interview to-day with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who is now here, and discussed with him problems affecting the interests of Harijans.

Mr. Rajbhoj requested His Highness to follow the lead given by Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Travancore and Indore, regarding the opening of all temples in the State to the Harijans.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia gave a patient hearing, and assured Mr. Rajbhoj of doing his best in the interests of Harijans.—United Press

BROACH M. L. C.'S DEATH

BOMBAY, July 16.

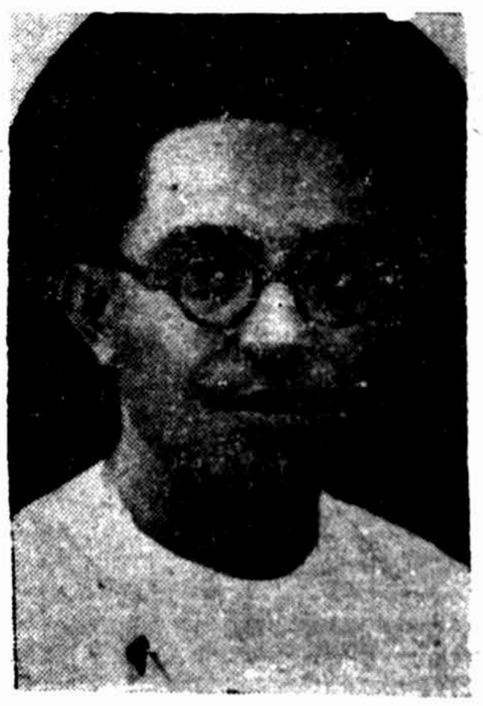
Mr. Haribhai Jhaverbhai Amin, the well-known leader of Broach District, died this morning of heart-failure at a nursing home in Bombay.

The late Mr. Amin was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from the Broach District for three years, and President of the Broach District Local Board for the last few years. He was connected with the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., for a number of years, and was lately the Manager of the Bharat Insurance Company, Ltd.

Mr. Amin has left behind him his widow, four sons and four daughters to mourn his loss.—United Press

A batch of students of King George Girls' High School, Dadar, who have won the Bombay Presidency Women's Hututu Championship 1938-39.

Mr. R. P. Masani, who will represent the Bombay University at the International Anthropological and Ethnological Congress, which will be held at Copenhagen, sailed for Europe by the mail boat on Saturday.



Mr. Samant V. Kothary, Honorary Secretary of the newly established Associated Chamber of Commerce, Rajkot.

M.C.C.'s '39 Indian Tour

C. C. I.'s DISCUSSIONS TO-DAY

BOMBAY, July 16.

A visit by an M.C.C. team to India during the cold weather of 199, will be one of the important subjects to be considered at the meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, to be held at Bombay to-morrow.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Education, Madras, and President of the Board and Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, its Honorary Secretary, have already arrived in Bombay, this morning, from Madras.

APPROVED PROGRAMME

It may be recalled, that, in the approved programme for interchange of visits, the M.C.C. are due to send a team to India, during the Winter of 1939-40. It is expected, that to-morrow's meeting of the Board of Control will confirm this proposed visit, and discuss the financial arrangements, itinerary and other details of the tour. The tour is expectid to commence in the middle of October, and last till the middle of February. Three or five test matches will be played in India, and the venue of these matches are tentatively fixed as Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and again, Bombay, (in case five tests are played).

RANJI TROPHY

Another important subject that will be discussed at to-morrow's meeting, will be the details of the Ranji Trophy (Inter-Provincial Tournament), draw of its fixtures and fixing of dates for the zone matches.

It may be mentioned here, that, in the past, though there has been an all-round approval and appreciation of this Inter-Provincial Tournament, a number of the provincial associations has found it difficult to meet the financial needs of these Inter-Provincial matches. A solution to this financial difficulty, may be partly found in the report of the Patiala Memorial Sub-Committee, which will be submitted to the Board at to-morrow's meeting.

PATIALA MEMORIAL

The Patiala Memorial Sub-Committee was constituted at the Annual General Meeting of the Board, held on April 17, at New Delhi, to find ways and means to perpetuate the memory of the late Maharaja of Patiala. It is expected, that the memorial may take the shape of a Fund that will be available to reimburse the losses sustained on the Ranji Trophy Tournament. This Memorial Committee will also hold its first meeting to-morrow, prior to the meeting of the Board of Control.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control, declined to say anything with regard to the reports and allegations in the Press, in connection with the Rajputana Cricket Club's Indian Team which toured England. It may be mentioned, that the Rajputana Cricket Club's team had suddenly to curtail its programme in England. The team is expected back in India on July 22.

Referring to the Inter-Varsity Tournament, Mr. Ranga Rao said that a meeting of the Committee appointed to manage the Tournament, was also to have been convened to-morrow. But, owing to the absence in England of Mr. A. S. D'Mello, its Secretary, and the expected absence of Mr. P. Gupta of Bengal (one of the members of the Committee), on the New Zealand Hockey Tour, the meeting of the Committee had to be postponed, for the present.—A.P.

Shrimati Janabai Rokde, who has founded a new free hospital and maternity home for villagers of Junnar Taluka.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Rain Interferes With Play

Saturday's cricket matches, at the principle gymkhanas, at the Kennedy Sea Face, commenced in ideal weather—bright sunshine and play continued for about an hour and then on came the rain and that was the end of the fixtures.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

The second string of the Hindu Gymkhana was at home to the E. D. Sassoon Cricket Club. The Gymkhana batted first and had made 50 for 7 wickets, when play had to be stopped due to rain.

B. V. Tellicherry and Sevalal Yagnik were the only 2 batsmen, who reached double figures.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Playing against the Municipal Sports Club, the Parsi Gymkhana declared their innings closed, when they had ran up a total of 120 for the loss of 4 wickets. The best contribution was that of Meheromji, who carried his bat for 49. Play was abandoned at this stage.

The G. I. P. Railway had their engagement with the Islam Gymkhana, at the latter's ground, who batting first declared their innings closed at the tea interval, when they were 141 for 3 wickets. A A Hakim was in a scoring mood and added 81 to this total, while M A Gani remained not out with 41.

The Railway could hard go up 10 on the board when the play was stopped due to the smart shower.

BOY CAPTURES WOLF

BELGRADE. (By Mail.)

Novak Andjelitch, a schoolboy, captured a wolf at Dubocani, near Sarajevo.

Villagers found the wolf in a sheep fold and attacked it. The animal fled to a cottage, and here the boy succeeded in capturing it and binding it with ropes.

Then it was taken out on to the village Green, where the villagers decided to shoot it.

According to custom, the skin, which was seven feet long, was afterwards carried triumphantly through the village.—Reuter.

INDIA'S RIVER PROBLEMS

Inter-Provincial Conference Recommended

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The "United Press" understands that the three-day conference of scientists and experts on the river problem, held in the Bengal Secretariat, under the presidency of the Minister of Irrigation and Communications, has concluded its labours, this afternoon, after having made some important recommendations for resuscitation of the dead and decaying rivers of Bengal.

The most important recommendation, is a proposal to have an Inter-Provincial River Conference to co-ordinate the conflicting interests of the different Provinces and States.

As regards Bengal, a Provincial River and Drainage Board for advising Government on river training and establishment of a Hydrological Laboratory for the study of the special water problems of the Bengal delta, was recommended. A migration and resettlement scheme was also recommended for submerged areas.

As regards a bigger scheme of river training, the conference is understood to have recommended collection of more hydrological data and their analysis before they are taken up.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1.231 kc|s).
a.m.

8-0 Celluloid to Ether: Duets. 8-30 For Highbrows Only. 11-30 Arti. 11-35 Jaltarang Solo. Film tarz. 11-40 Purushottam of Kolhapur. 11-55 Nathu Khan of Delhi.

12-0 noon Abdul W. K. C. Sabiri (music).
p.m.

12-30 For Children (Gujarati). 1-0 Planning Food. A Talk by Hilda Flanders. 1-5 Lunch-hour Music. 1-15 European Music. 5-30 Navinchandra Purani of Surat. 5-45 Marathi Poems. 5-55 Gujarati Garbas. 6-10 Subtleties. 6-30 Navinchandra Purani. 6-45 Dehati Dhun. 64-55 Abdul W. K. C. Sabiri. 7-30 Sorath on the Sarangi. 7-35 Khuni Dulhan. Hindustani play. 8-10 Inter-provincial Tournament. 8-42 Nautch Gat. AIR Quartet. 8-45 Gulam Mustafa. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Purshottam. 9-30 News. 9-45 Sports. Talk by Talyarkhan. 10-0 Abdul W. K. C. Sabiri.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s).
a.m.

8-0 The Same as Bombay I.
11-30 The Same as Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc|s).
p.m.

5-30 Same as Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong.
7-35 Same as in Bombay I.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc|s).
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.

7-0 Flute Solo. 7-5 Classical Music. 7-25 Recorded Interlude. 7-31 Light Concert. 7-45 Faqir Mohammad. 8-0 Zohrabai. 8-30 AIR Film Orchestra. 8-30 For Our Young Listeners. News. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
12-0 noon A Variety
p.m.

1-0 Melodious Numbers.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.

6-0 Diversion. 6-35 Chugtai and his Octet. 6-55 Light Classical Music. 7-10 Mehboob Jan. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Mushaira. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 A Symphony Concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4.995 kc|s)
p.m.

6-0 The Invisible Man. 6-30 Instrumental Parade. 6-40 Light Music: Love Lyrics. 7-0 Zohrabai. 7-20 A Duet. 7-30 On the Wings of Song: Nepal. 7-45 Classical Music. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Light Music. 10-0 Zohrabai. 10-20 Classical Music: Sitar Solo. 10-35 Mehboob Jan. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi I will also be broadcast from Delhi III with the exception of 'For Villagers Only' (7-30 to 8-0 p.m.) instead of which the programme from Delhi II will be broadcast.

Transmissions I & II: 19.8 m. (15,160 kc|s.)
Transmission III: 31.3 m. (9.590 kc|s).

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc|s).
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
a.m.

8-36 Ali Husain and Party. 9-1 Shailabala Devi. 9-26 Abbas Husain Khan. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music.
p.m.

6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Haripada Chatterjee II. 7-31 Kalyani Das Gupta. 7-45 Haripada Chatterjee II. 7-51 Alauddin Sircar. 7-56 Padmarani Chatterjee. 8-6 News, Weather Report (Bengali). 8-21 Padmarani Chatterjee. 8-26 Alauddin Sircar. 8-36 Lalit Mohon Mukherjee. 9-6 News. 9-21 New light symphony orchestra. 9-36 Topics of day. 9-51 Jack Forbes and his singers.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1.500 kc|s)
a.m.

9-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 9-5 Naat in Punjabi. 9-15 Bai Saraswatibai of Bombay. 9-25 Shamshad Begam. 9-35 Bhairvin on the violin. Accompanied by Fateh Mohammad on the tanpoora and Ummat on the tabla. 9-40 Zubaida Begam. 9-50 Lal Mohammad. 10-0 Munawar Sultana. 10-10 G. A. Khan. 10-20 Lala Rukh. 10-30 Shabds. 10-40 Bai Saraswatibai. 10-50 Shamshad Begam.
p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Naat. 5-50 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-20 Jafar Khan: Clarionet. 6-30 Shamshad Begam. 6-55 Preet ki reet. 7-5 Shabds and ghazals. 7-25 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-45 Readings from selected books. 8-0 Chandni Rat. 8-15 Khabare Atare. 9-15 News and weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Galaxy of stars. 9-55 Lal Mohammad. 10-3 Dil ki Piyas. 10-11 Zubaida Begam. 10-19 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-27 Lala Rukh. 10-35 Hamid Parosi. 10-45 Shamshad Begam.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc|s.)
p.m.

6-30 Bibi Narindai Kaur. 6-50 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar. 7-5 Nasem Begam. 7-30 For countryside. 8-0 The Bachelor of Arts. Talk in Hindustani by Chandar. 8-15 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar. 8-30 Bibi Narindar Kaur. 8-45 The Airvoice Orchestra. 8-55 Naseem Begam. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Bibi Narindar Kaur. 10-0 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar. 10-20 Naseem Begam. 10-45 Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s.)
p.m.

6-30 Bhajans. 7-10 Bhola Nath. 7-20 R. K. Patwardhan of Allahabad. 7-45 The spirit of Sanskrit drama Bhava and ras, talk in Hindustani by R. S. Firaq. 8-0 Shrimati Basanti Palit. 8-15 Ameerunnissa. 8-35 R. K. Patwardhan. 9-0 Shrimati Basanti Palit. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Shrimati Basanti Palit. 9-55 Purab ke geet. 10-20 Lucknow orchestra. 10-30 R. K. Patwardhan.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III
G.S.I. 13.93m. (21.53 Mc|s) G.S.H. 13.97 m. (21,47 Mc|s). G.S.G. 16,86 m. (17,79 Mc|s). G.S.F. 19,82 m. (15.14 Mc|s).
p.m.

7-30 London Mozart Orchestra. 8-30 Sporting rivalries. 8-50 Songs for summertime. 9-15 Newsletter and sports summary. 9-40 Religious service. 10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic programme.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc|s.)
p.m.

5-30 Kasturi Iyengar: Vocalist. 6-55 A I R Carnatic orchestra. 7-0 Musiri Subramanya Iyer: Vocalist. 8-30 Seeta Kalyanam. 9-15 News, weather 9-30 Seven days of sport. R. D. Denniston. 9-45 Pattmangalam Eswara Iyer: Veena.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc|s.)
p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For villager (Telugu.) 6-30 For villager (Tamil.) 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Celebrity programme. 10-15 Very very light.

BOMBAY RADIO PROGRAMMES

Peaks Of The Week

SUNDAY, (17th July):—From 6-30 to 7-35 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items: Khan Saheb Abdul Waheed. "Khuni Dulhan". A Hindustani Play. Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: A. F. S. Talyarkhan. European Music and other items: Evensong.

MONDAY, (18th July):—Indian Music and other items: Narayanrao Vyas. Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: C. C. Mehta. European Music and other items: The Radio Quartette. Symphony Night.

TUESDAY, (19th July):—From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items: Bai Azambai of Kolhapur. Nazar Husain. Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "The Fortnight's Events". By P. R. Lele. European Music and other items: Dance Music.

WEDNESDAY, (20th July):—Indian Music and other items: Haribhan Ghangrekar. Hirabai Jhaveri. Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "World Affairs". By W. W. Russell. European Music and other items: Mehli Mehta and Walter Kaufmann. The International Septet.

THURSDAY, (21st July):—From 10 to 11 p.m. European programme on short wave and Indian programme on medium wave. Indian Music and other items: Khan Sahib Abdul Wahid Khan. Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Sa-re-ga". Music lessons by B. R. Deodhar. "Change these office hours?" By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. European Music and other items: Chamber Music.

FRIDAY, (22nd July):—Indian Music and other items: Panditrao Nagarkar. Amirbai Karnataki. Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "Beggar Problem in Bombay". By Urmila Mehta. "To-night in Bombay". European Music and other items: Ken Mac and his Dance Band. Syncopation on two pianos.

SATURDAY, (23rd July):—Indian Music and other items: Gururao Deshpande. Manibai Manji and Party. Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m.: "New Gujerati Books". By Sarla Bannerjee. "Book Review". By Michael Brown. European Music and other items: Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte. Amateur Night.

PRESIDENT STABBED, MEMBER KICKED

Violent Scenes At Office Acceptance Day Meeting

MADRAS, July 16.

Chaotic scenes were witnessed at a public meeting at Tuticorin, on Thursday evening, to celebrate the Office Acceptance Day, according to information received here.

Mr. Samuel, who presided, was knifed and Mr. Veerabahu President of the District Congress Committee and others were assaulted, it is alleged, by disturbers.

Mr. Veerabahu explaining the significance of the day, refuted the allegations that the Ministry was working for the benefit of Brahmins alone. At this stage, disturbances began, and a number of persons advanced towards the platform and smashed the lamp. Another lamp was brought, which was pelted with stones.

It is alleged, that Mr. Veerabahu was kicked and Mr. Samuel was stabbed in the back with a knife.

Violent scenes continued till the police officers and Sub-Magistrate arrived with a posse of constables.

One man has been arrested.—A. P.

SERIOUS CLASH BETWEEN JATS & KAYAMKHANIES

Protest Against Unprovoked Attacks

SIKAR, July 16.

Information is available of a serious clash between Jats and Kayamkhanies in village Sabalpura, about four miles from Sikar.

Two Jats were, it is stated, seriously injured and have been brought to Sikar for treatment. They are lying in a precarious condition. About 15 Kayamkhanies have been arrested.

RESOLUTIONS.

A meeting of the Jats was held at Fatehpur, on Thursday, to protest against "unprovoked" attacks on the Jats. Several resolutions were passed at the meeting, welcoming the Maharaja back to his State, assuring him of Jats' unstinted loyalty and praying him to abolish certain taxes now levied on Jat cultivators.—A. P.

DOCTOR'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

A veil of mystery hangs round the death of a South Indian Doctor practising in the north of Bombay.

The residents of Jahadeo building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, were considerably surprised on Saturday morning, when Dr. T. E. Rangachary, who lived in one of the rooms of the building, did not open his doors till a late hour.

All knocking and shouting proving of no avail, one of them went to the rear of the room, and peeped in through the window. All that could be seen were a pair of legs of a man who seemed to be lying on the floor.

Could that be the doctor? What was the matter with him?

Thoroughly alarmed, they intimated to the police who promptly broke open the door, and found the doctor lying dead on the floor, with a bottle of Hydrocyanic Acid near his right-hand A search of the room yielded no clue, to explain the doctor's death

The Mahim Police are making vigorous investigations.

SPEAKERS AND POLITICS

Gandhiji's Conditions For A Perfect Speaker

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Some controversy has raged round the propriety of the Speakers of the various Provincial Assemblies taking an active part in politics. There has been the Speaker's ruling and a full debate and a resolution in the U. P. Assembly to the effect that the Speaker can consistently with the due discharge of the obligations of office take an active part in politics. Shri Sambamurti was with me for a few days and exhaustively discussed the question with me. He read to me copious extracts from authoritative treatises dealing with the Speaker's duties in the Parliaments of the world. And there has appeared an article in "Harijan" by Shri Satyamurti. I had a long discussion on the question with Shri Purushottamdas Tandon during his recent visit to Wardha.

IDEA BEHIND OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

After all these discussions and study of the subject I seem to hold a view perhaps different from those I have heard and read. Mine is derived from my conception of the acceptance of office by Congressmen. When I advised the Working Committee to authorize acceptance of office, the idea was that whilst the letter of the Government of India Act should not be transgressed, its interpretation should be stretched to the farthest limit so as to widen the liberty of the people and to strengthen the Congress.

The Act was not to be worked in the manner conceived by its authors, but while it lasted should be fully used for the advancement of the Congress goal and therefore in a manner least expected by its authors. Such being my conception of office acceptance, British and foreign precedents are of little use to me. Moreover, in the nature of things, they can help us but little for the simple reason that unlike ours the constitutions of the world's Parliaments are not imposed on the respective peoples but are their own creation.

ETHICS FOR CONGRESS LEADERS

A Congressman who is a member of an Assembly, no matter what office he occupies there, is subject to the discipline of the Congress and has to carry out its instructions from time to time. Therefore, so long as the Government of India Act does not in so many words prohibit it, the Congress may, if it thinks it necessary, require Speakers in the Congress Provinces to take an active part in the politics of the country.

But the Congress, as far as I know, has not considered the question. In my opinion Congressmen who are members of Assemblies, whether as mere members or Ministers or Speakers, have in every act of theirs to bear in mind the fact that they have, in virtue of the Congress constitution, to conform to truth and non-violence. Thus the conduct of a Congressman in an Assembly would have to be that of strictest honesty and courtesy in dealing with his opponents. He will not resort to shady politics, will not hit below the belt, will never take a mean advantage of his adversary. The greater his position in the Assemby, the greater is his responsibility in these matters

A member in the Assembly no doubt represents his constituency and his party but he also represents the whole of his province. A Minister no doubt advances his own party but never at the expense of the nation as a whole. Indeed he advances the Congress only so far as he advances the nation. For he knows that if he has no sword to give battle to the foreign ruler, he has it not to give battle to his adversary inside the nation itself. And since the Assembly is the place where all communities meet together willynilly, it is the place where by winning over his opponents he expects to forge sanctions which can be made irresistible.

FUNCTION OF ASSEMBLIES

All the problems that affect the body politic including communal unity can be solved if the Assembly is regarded not merely in terms of the Government of India Act but as an instrument to be used for solving questions which representatives of different communities composing the nation can be expected to solve if they had unrestricted powers. And the Government of India Act does not prevent the use of the Assemblies for solving the many problems which are outside its scope but which are necessary for national progress.

Looked at from the point of view here suggested, the Speaker's position assumes very high importance, greater than that of the Prime Minister. For he has to discharge the functions of a judge while he occupies the chair. He has to give impartial and just rulings. He has to enforce decorum and laws of courtesy between members. He has to be calm in the midst of storms. He has opportunities of winning over opponents which no other member of the House can possibly have.

CONDITIONS FOR A SPEAKER

Now if a Speaker outside the House ceases to be impartial and indulges in party polemics, he cannot possibly carry the weight he would if he observed impartiality and calmness everywhere. I claim that if a Speaker cultivates the habit of uniform impartiality outside his own very limited sphere, he will enhance the Congress prestige. He can, if he realizes the unique opportunity his office gives him, pave the way for the solution of the Hindu Muslim tangle as also many others. Thus in my opinion the Speaker, if he has to be that not only inside but outside the House, must be a first class Congressman. As a man, too, he has to have a character without reproach. He must be able, fearless, naturally just, and above all truthful and non-violent in thought, word and deed. Then he may stand on any platform he likes.—"Harijan".

Functions Of A. I. S. A.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

An A. I. S. A. agent asks what he is to say to his co-workers who have formed a union and presented him with terms. I regard the formation of such unions a fallacy. The workers have evidently missed the scope and the message of the A. I. S. A. It is a philanthropic organisation formed by the Congress and has been given an autonomous charter for the specific purpose of developing the central village industry of handspinning and all it implies.

Those who are engaged in this volutnary organisation not only derive no pecuniary advantage from it but are expected, if they can, to give their labour free of any hire. And since in this the poorest country in the world many persons cannot do so, a large number are paid an emolument only enough to sustain them. Whilst every attempt is made to make them comfortable, they are not regarded as employees in the ordinary sense.

There are no profits shared by anyone. If there are shareholders or proprietors, they are the spinners, weavers and the like. Even the consumers are not beneficiaries. They are expected to wear Khadi not because it is cheaper or better to look at than mill cloth, but because it gives employment to the largest number of half-starved half-employed persons, mostly women. The whole of the takings go to these dumb artisans after deducting the salaries and other expenses incurred in running this vast philanthropic organisation

If, therefore, any body of workers form unions as against the Association, they are against the artisans. What they take, has to come out of the pockets of the artisans or the consumers. It would be manifestly absurd to tax the consumers in the interest of the workers. Will they, the workers, not realise that the agents are themselves as much workers as they themselves?

In severarl cases the agents are purely honorary. It is of course a different thing where an agent is found to be going beyond his sphere of duty and acting as if he was the lord and master of, instead of being co-worker with the men working with and under him. In such a case the workers have their remedy through the central office but surely not through unions after the orthodox style.

In the one case they are a necessity, in the other they are not only superfluous, but they are, as I have said above, a fallacy and, if persisted in on a wide scale, they may kill the Association of which they are part creators and trustees.—"Harijan"

Objections To Wardha Scheme

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI)

A Muslim correspondent writes: "During the last four months opinions have been appearing in the Urdu Press regarding the Wardha scheme. As usual nobody seems to have read the report carefully or to have thought out the subject of basic education. The objections centre round three points:

(a) that religious instruction has been completely ignored;

(b) that boys and girls are to be taught together; and

(c) that a respect for all religions is to be inculcated.

These objections have been culled from the Urdu Press.

Religious instruction in the sense of denominational religion has been deliberately omitted. Unless there is a State religion it is very difficult, if not impossible, to provide religious instruction as it would mean providing for every denomination. Such instruction is best given at home. The State should allow enough time for every child to receive such instruction at home or otherwise. It is also conceivable that the State should provide facilities for private tuition by those denominations which may wish to instruct their children at school provided that such instruction is paid for by such denominations.

As for co-education, the Zakir Husain Committee has not made it compulsory. Where there is a demand for a separate school for girls, the State will have to make provision. The question of co-education has been left open. It will regulate itself according to the time-spirit. So far as I am aware the members of the Committee were not all of one mind. Personally I have an open mind. I think that there are just as valid reasons for as against co-education. And I would not oppose the experiment wherever it is made.

As to the necessity of teaching equal regard for all religions, I personally hold strong views. Till we reach that happy state, I see no prospect of real unity among all the different communities. I regard it as fatal to the growth of a friendly spirit among the children belonging to the different faiths, if they are taught either that their religion is superior to every other or that it is the only true religion. If that exclusive spirit is to pervade the nation, the necessary corollary would be that there should be separate schools for every denomination with freedom to each to decry every other, or that the mention of religion must be entirely prohibited. The result of such a policy is too dreadful to contemplate. Fundamental principles of ethics are common to all religions. These should certainly be taught to the children and that should be regarded as adequate religious instruction so far as the schools under the Wardha scheme are concerned.—"Harijan."

Victory For Workers

Tatas To Pay 3 Months' Wages As Bonus

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company announces the payment of three months' pay to the workers as bonus. This will be paid in cash in one full payment during the latter half of the current month.

He says that the distribution of this bonus is largely the result of sustained effort on the part of the workers, and he feels hopeful that it will stimulate greater effort in the current and future years.

Mr. Shandy adds, "The well-being of labour depends on the prosperity of the Company and it is only by the loyal co-operation of labour that the prosperity of the company can be maintained."—A. P

HYDERABAD RIOT CASE

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, July 15.

In Hyderabad Communal Disturbance Case 13 witnesses have been so far examined including Fazlrasul Khan, Investigating Officer, four police constables who were on duty at Dhulpet on April 6, among the rest being those who accompanied the deceased Allah Bande, Maian and Nawaz Khan.

Mr. Bhulaonai Desai, Defence Counsel, did not cross examine any witness and according to the prosecution there are 124 witnesses for prosecution of whom 13 have given evidence. All of them pointing out that Umrao Singh, the accused, one of the Joint Editors of "Masawath", Bombay as one who attired in Muslim costume lured the deceased.

During his stay, Mr. B. J. Desai dined with Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur and had tea with Sir Akbar Hydari, President of Nizam's Executive Council. He visits certain villages around Hyderabad for studying the village life in a premier native State.

Barrage Land Assessment

Settlement To Come Into Force During Current Financial Year

KARACHI, July 16.

The Hon. Mr. Allahbux, the Premier, and the two other Ministers saw the Governor at 10-30 this morning after which the following orders regarding barrage settlement were issued by the Governor with the consent of the ministers:—

"Barrage settlement will be introduced during current revenue year and it would come in effect from the year 1938-39.

"Following the usual practice, a period of two months will be allowed for submitting objections by the khatedars to the new system of fixing rates for cotton crop and to those rates which are in excess of rates proposed by previous settlement officers. These objections will be duly considered."

It is understood that after two months a special session of the Assembly will be called to discuss this matter.—United Press.

INDIANS IN LONDON HOTELS

Managers' View

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The letter which appeared in your columns on Monday, together with your leader on "Racialism" to-day, must have attracted more than ordinary attention. It is appalling that our visitors from India should have such experiences. But these are not necessarily due in every case to the "superiority" of hotel managements, as the following will show.

Since the war, during which period I spent some time in India, I have stayed in London hotels on half a dozen occasions when there have been Indian families in residence. Always I have got into touch with them, and the conversations which have ensued have invariably been both interesting and enlightening as to conditions on the other side of the Indian Ocean. Talking with the hotel managers afterwards I have found that they had not the least objection to having these Indian families as guests, but they seemed to be not a little nervous as to the effect their presence would have on the other patrons of the hotel. So when we get right down to the bottom of it all, it is we English people in general who are at fault.

Your leader is perfectly right, then, in putting the blame, at least in part, on "the Englishman's lack of logic and his blind eye for alarming inconsistencies". It is sincerely to be hoped that this publicity to the grievance, in a newspaper read all over the world, will have the desired effect and that Indian visitors to this country will have in future nothing but the best recollections of this country on their return to their native land.—Yours, etc.,

CAREY LORD.

Clitheroe, July 5.

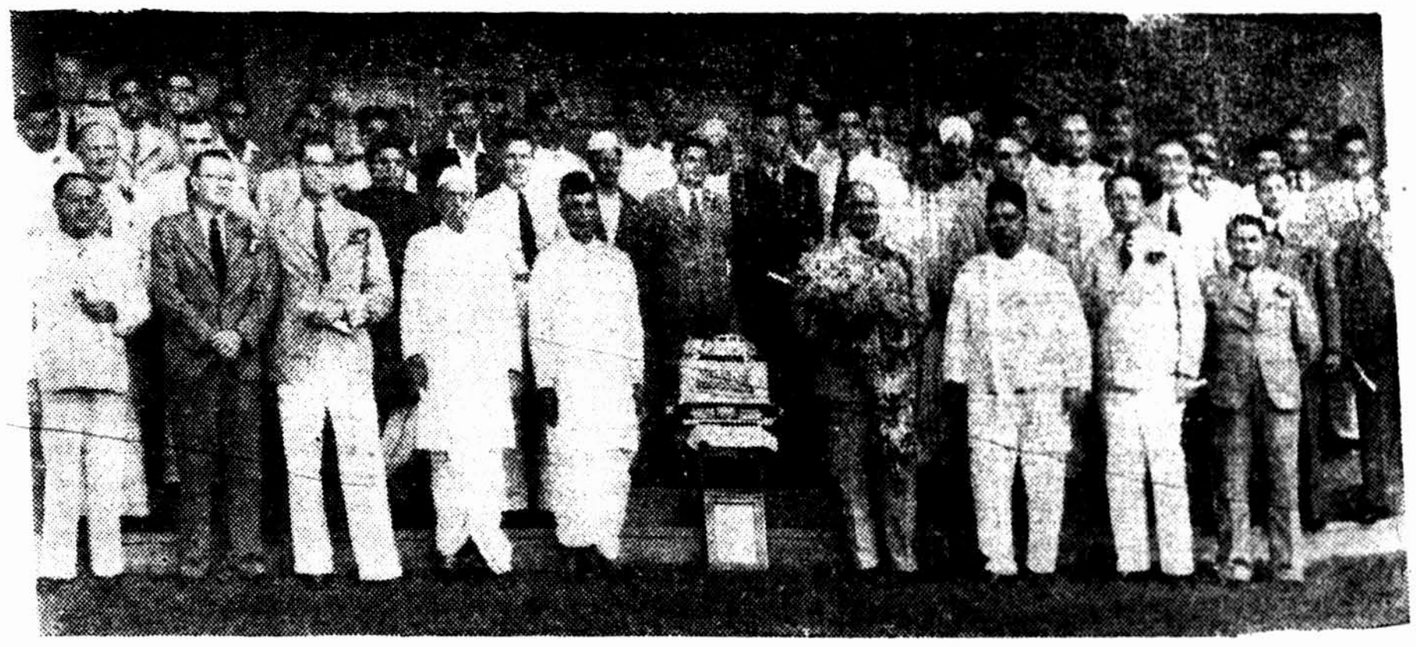
ROAD HOGS 'CORNERED'

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.)

Police in Berlin have dealt with 2,345 cases in a single day's drive against motoring offenders.

The police were looking for cases of reckless driving, careless parking and defective vehicles.

Thirty of the motorists concerned had their cars temporarily confiscated, 248 were summoned, 1,062 were fined on the spot, and 405 had reports concerning their driving sent into the motor-traffic board.—Reuter.



Mr. Sultan Chinoy (garlanded) was presented with an address by the Bombay Garage Dealers at the Cricket Club of India on Friday on his being elected as Mayor of Bombay. The address was enclosed in a model of a Silver Chevrolet Sedan Car mounted on a Silver platform with etchings of the Bombay Garage Building at Chowpatty.

Mr. T. S. Jadhav, M.L.A. (Congress), has been elected as President of the Sholapur District Local Board.

MORE RESTRICTIONS ON JEWS

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, (By Air Mail.)

Germans may no longer have or ledgers to live in their houses nor may they lodge with Jews, according to a notice in the newspapers here issued by the corporation for the protection of tenants.

"No German wishes to be the tenant of a Jewish landlord, and a true German will not let lodgings to a Jew", says the notice. "Henceforth Jews shall only live with Jews.

"In German leases both landlords and tenants will mutually give written assurance that they will not tolerate Jewish tenants of lodgers to live in their houses.

"In mixed houses (where hitherto Jews and Germans have been living together) the German landlords will as soon as possible terminate the agreements with Jewish tenants and will thereafter not renew such agreements Jews are told to move into houses owned by Jewish landlords.

"In this way tenants and landlords in Frankfurt will cooperate in evicting Jews from German houses".—Reuter.

50-TON MARBLES BLOCK

COLOGNE, (By Mail)

A single block of marble weighing 50 tons has been quarried in the Lahn valley, north of Frankfurt. This is believed to be a record size for a single block.

The marble is to be taken to Berlin where it will be used in one of the large new public buildings at present being erected there.

The marble of the Lahn valley is renowned for its colouring and is used in many private buildings.

Bugti Nawab's Son Arrested

KARACHI: July 16.

The Jacobabad correspondent of the "Sansar Samachar" wires that Abdur Rahman, the insurgent son of the Nawab of Bugti, was arrested yesterday at Dera Bugti Khan when he went to meet the Political Agent. He was accompanied by 25 supporters who were also arrested.

Abdur Rahman, adds the correspondent, and his men are being taken to Ziarat to be placed before the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.—United Press.

HARRY HOPMAN WEDS

Australian Tennis Star Selects His Doubles Partner For Life

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON. (By Mail.)

Harry Hopman, Australian lawn tennis star and journalist, married his doubles partner. Miss Nellie Hall, but the Australian L.T.A said "No" to sweethearts and husband is when the women's team, now in England, set out.

In this case it did not matter for Hopman has gone as player-manager with the Australian men's team to the United States.

A notable instance of a governing body relenting was at the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936.

MEN BARRED.

Men were barred in the "Women's Home," but Mr. Wadham,, of Bournemouth, went to Germany to see his wife Olive swim for England, and upon her request to the team chaperon she was allowed to see him for a minute or so at the railway station.

Mrs. Wadham, Mrs. Turner, and other married women were kept in strict seclusion during the Games.

FATE OF EX-"BEAUTY QUEEN"

WARSAW, (By Mail)

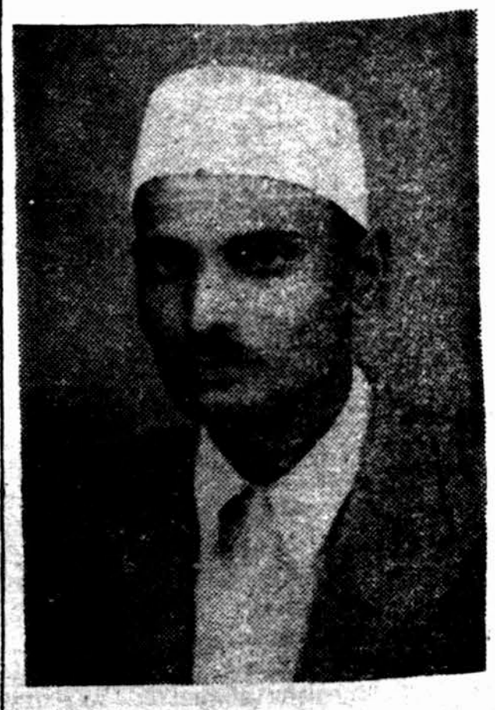
An old beggar woman who collapsed in a Warsaw street and died in hospital has now been identified as a "Beauty Queen" of 50 years ago.

Police investigations, following her death, have brought this fact to light.

The dead woman was, it has now been discovered, the daughter of a rich landowner.

As Antonina Klotylda Gawronska, she was selected from numerous other beauties of her day as "Queen of Beauty" in 1888.

Shortly after her victory she married an extremely wealthy Russian officer named Tartarov—against wish of her parents.



Mr. N. G. Zodge, a Congressman, has been elected as President of the District Local Board, Nasik.

"SPITE" MURDERS

JERUSALEM, (By Mail).

"Spite" killings as the result of long-standing blood feuds have become an ominous phase of the campaign of lawlessness in Palestine, many villagers in Arab rural areas finding the time opportune to take reprisals for the murder of kinsmen.

Two prominent land-owners of the Jenin area, in central Palestine, the brothers Ahmad and Mohamed Al Rashid, have been shot dead by six armed men in a field on their estate.

The gangsters also sought a cousin, Farid Al Rashid, but he was not to be found.

Both brothers were the heads of their clan, which is well known in the districts.

At about the same time that morning, another shooting affray occurred in the north part of the country when two villagers were seriously wounded.

Kamal Abdul Hamid, of Zib village, and Abdullah Mohamed Tiha, of Arab er-Ramal village, were walking near the Post Office in Acre when they were sniped at by hidden marksmen. Kamal was critically wounded and taken to hospital. The other man was only slightly injured.

A band of several scores of brigands entered the Government experimental station near Acre, damaged buildings and trees, cut telephone wires, and did much other damage. Before leaving, they stole a shot gun belonging to the watchman.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 16

Heavy rains in Oklahoma, more rain expected, very favourable. Ginning rapidly lower border of South Texas.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 16

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		125	122	119	110
Punjab		125	122	119	116
Rajputana		125	122	119	116
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	
C P No. 1	158	155	152	149	
C P No. 2	152	149	146	143	
Broach No. 2		158	156	154	152
Punjab Ame		183	180	177	174
Surat		210	207	204	201
Rajpipla		202	199	196	193
Navsari		216	213	210	207

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 15-7-38	7860000	6835000
Receipts yesterday 15-7-38	19000	4000
Exports to date 15-7-38	5827600	5686000
Stock at Ports 8-7-38	2469000	1141000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-7-38	2050000	901000
Stock at Liverpool 8-7-38	1138000	860000
Visible Supply 8-7-38	9819000	3132000
Quantity in sight 8-7-38	13518000	13064000
Quantity out of sight 8-7-38	10580000	13184000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		53,880	205,943
Central India		45,434	337,357
Barsi and Nagar		149,869	174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani		40,322	101,643
Berar	109	326,228	579,602
Central Provinces	303	82,683	114,500
Total Oomras	412	698,416	1,513,542
Dholera	438	136,061	177,559
N W Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana		16,213	97,128
Sind Punjab		520,091	344,943
Broach		262,917	341,365
Coompta and Dharwar	173	61,369	71,913
Westerns Northerns	167	23,633	39,630
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	220	4,864	10,452
American	65	177,893	20,033
Egyptian African and Sudan	1,617	513,918	410,930
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	134
Total	3,092	2,419,681	3,047,155

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 14th July

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	240	316,998	458,232
Japan and China	5,571	665,707	1,444,251
Coast Ports		58,681	36,772
Up-country by Rail		349,636	263,474
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		17,606	31,196
Total	5,811	1,408,628	2,233,925

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

28th Week (ended July 15th)

1936	10,484,000
1937	13,021,800
1938	15,681,600

Total for 28 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1936	304,694,100
1937	339,788,000
1938	400,080,400

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 16

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£39-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-5-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-8-0

Tone: Firm.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	11
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	34
Electric Power and Light	12
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	41
Electric Bond Common	9
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	52
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	29
Columbia Gas and Elec.	9
United Corpn.	3 1/4
Int. Tel. and Tel.	10
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1939	99
American Tel and Tel	141 1/2
Western Union Telg	30
New York Central Rly	118
Texas Corp.	46
6 p.c. Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	95
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	42
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	56
United States Steel	58
Bethelehem Steel	59
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	95
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	25
General Motors	39 1/2
General Electric	41 1/4
Union Carbide	79
Consolidated Oil	10 1/4
Phillips Pet. Oil	43
Socony Oil	15
Chase Bank	33
National City Bank	27
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	103
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	91
Cons. Mining Smelting	59
6 p.c. Japanese 1954	70

Turnover 925,000 shares. Expect market prices will decline unless steel wage cut rumours confirmed. Carloadings down 87851 units.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 14th July	2,644
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,416,589
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,044,344
Decrease	627,755

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 122 Dec. 124 Jan. 128 March 131 May 134 at Cross Rate 4.93.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 152—Liverpool July 1938 4.72 Rs 58 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 168—Liverpool May 1938 4.94 Rs. 47 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 168—New York May 8.80 Rs. 30 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.93.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15.

Broach J/A 1938 op 151 1/4; highest 151 1/4; lowest 150 1/2; closing 151 1/8

Broach A/M. 1939 op 167 5/8; highest 167 5/8; lowest 166 1/4; closing 167

Oomra July op 137; highest 138; lowest 137; closing 138.

Oomra D/Jan. op 148 1/4; highest 148 3/8; lowest 148 1/4; closing 148 3/8.

Bengal July op 116 1/2; highest 117; lowest 116 1/2; closing 117.

Bengal D/Jan. op 125 1/4; highest 125 1/4; lowest 125 1/8; closing 125 1/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 3 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4

Tenders:—	Broach	Oomra	Bengal
15-7-1938	2,150	1,100	500
Total to date	22,300	1,950	600

WHEAT OUTLOOK

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Liverpool was easy following weak overseas advices and almost complete absence of demand for actual.

Chicago again declined in sympathy with Winnipeg, cheaper export offerings, continued free crop movement and increasing stocks.

The U.S.A. Government will make the wheat loan at rates averaging between 59 and 60 cents per bushel.

The general opinion on the Chicago Grain Market is that though somewhat higher than expected the loan prices are no great inducement to the farmer at present. Its effect on the futures market is uncertain in view of the probable burdensome supplies in U.S.A., good Canadian prospects and larger European crop.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 16.

The firmness which was visible yesterday was carried further to-day on brisk demand for Tata steel shares following higher Wall Street advices. There was a large turnover of business

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/2
4 per cent 1960-70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	118
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	112
Bank of Hindusthan	31/8
Bank of India	141/8
Central Bank	31/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1580
Imperial Bank P. P.	388/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	5/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	510
Ambica	236/14
Arun	395
Arvind	980
Bharatkhand	2700
Bombay Dyeing	850
Buckingham and Carnatics	193
Central India	237/8
Century	263/12
Colaba	153/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	153/12
Hukumchand	190
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	203/2
Khatau Makanji	119/6
Kohinoor	273/12
Laxmi Cotton	472/0
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	106/14
Morarji	132
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	221/4
Raipur	595
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1750
Simplex	85/10
Swadeshi	216/14
Vishnu	1165
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1482/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	160
Tata Power Ord.	1407/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	140
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	149/6
Bombay Tram.	119/6
Surat Electrics	169/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	305
Associated Cements	109/8
Belapur	161/4
Bombay Burma New	180/10
Bombay Burma Old	522/8
Bombay Steam	225
Bombay Telephone	86/12
Br B. Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	7/6
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	138
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	387/8
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/8
Indian Iron	26/12
Mysore Sugar	20/8
Port Canning	66/4
Premier Construction	66/4
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/6
Shivrajpur	43/8
Tata Oil	29
Tata Steel Ordy	256
Tata Steel Defd.	1175
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	44/10
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	452
Kankanarrah	357
Lawrence	345
Reliance	57

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 16.

Bengal Superfine	121/23
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F.G.	116/17
C. P. 1	149/52
C. P. 2	141/43
Arvi	142/44
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	137/41
Khandesh	129/34
Jalna/Sailu	129/34
Burwah/Sanavad	141/44
Khandwa	142/44
Harda/Khirkiya	143/44
Mathia	119/24
Malkapur	134/37
Broach	152/55
Punjab 4F.	170/76
Punjab 285F.	197/107
Sindh N.T.	182/92
Kampala	277/81
Jinja	262/64
Navsari	212/14

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock	81 0 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ordinary	0 4 0
Bank of London and S America	5 12 0
British South Africa Co Ord	1 7 6
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	113 0 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 per cent pref	0 16 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord Stk	53 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup ord	1 18 6
Lansil Ltd Ord	0 9 6
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 0 9
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	13 10 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	78 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
Hyderabad Deccan Co Ord	1 7 6
J Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5 15 0
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Pref	0 5 9
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ordinary	0 3 6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 3 3
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0 7 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 15.

August	£10-18-9
September	£10-18-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 16.

Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	28 11 0
Highest	29 4 0
Lowest	28 11 0
Closing	29 0 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	30 13 0
Highest	31 7 0
Lowest	30 13 0
Closing	31 3 0
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	29 0 0
Highest	29 1 0
Lowest	29 0 0
Closing	29 0 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 11 0
Highest	29 11 0
Lowest	29 11 0
Closing	29 11 0
Cottonseeds Sept.	
Opening	19 1 0
Highest	19 3 0
Lowest	19 0 9
Closing	19 0 9
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 10 3
Highest	19 13 3
closing	19 11 0
Lowest	19 10 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 15.

July	7 7/8d.
October	6 1/4d.
December	6 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 15.

July	dol 0.70 3/8
September	dol 0.70 3/4
December	dol 0.72 3/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 16.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-2-6.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-4

Kesar Rs. 12-13.

Saraya Rs. 12-8-0

Java Spot F 5.40

New York Sugar

New York, July 15.

September	[illegible]
March	1.98
May	2.01

Produce Receipts

London July 16

Wheat	4,246 cwts
Linseed	3,582 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	82 cwts.
Gingellyseed	47 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,310 cwts.
Rice	24 913 cwts.
Mowraseed	14 cwts.
Gram	2,374 cwts.
Jowar	502 cwts.
Barley	589 cwts.
Bajree	1,248 cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,412 cwts.

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Local And Foreign Selling Causes Depressed Feeling

WHEAT ACTIVE: LINSEED EASY

BOMBAY, July 16

NEW YORK COTTON

The prospects of favourable weather, foreign selling and easiness of outside cables were the adverse factors causing easy tendency in New York cotton. The tendency, later, improved on better enquiry and some covering purchases.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

After early quietness, Bombay market displayed some activity on scattered purchases but the business was small.

Easier Argentine cables had adverse effect in Linseed and a slight fall resulted.

GROUNDNUT

The market was more active on broader enquiry influenced by steadiness abroad. After opening at Rs. 28-11 the price improved and closed at Rs 29-0-6.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 16

Previous closing	8.64
To-day's opening	8.55
Difference	—09
To-day's closing	8.59
Difference	—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 16

Previous closing	4.77
To-day's opening	4.77
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	4.73
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 151-0
April May 1939	Rs. 166-12

N. Y COTTON MARKET

New York, July 16

The New York cotton was somewhat depressed by foreign selling and easiness of outside cables with the favourable weather further adversely affecting prices but at lower levels better sentiment developed with prices recovering earlier losses.

The trading in October commenced at 8.55 i.e. nine points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and local and foreign selling with Jul liquidation but subsequently prices developed upward tendency on better outside enquiry and some covering purchases under which prices speedily rallied and closed at 8.59.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 16

In the local market New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 166-10 and then declined to Rs. 166-4. New York advices were again weak. The price of Broach improved to Rs. 167-2, but later declined and closed finally at Rs. 166-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York July 16

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.59/8.58) 8.55/8.55
December (8.69/8.67) 8.63/8.65
January (8.68/8.67) 8.63/8.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 16

American July (4.68) 4.65
American October (4.76) 4.73
Egyptian July (6.81) 6.77
Egyptian November (6.65) 6.61

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 16

TEAS

There were no sales in Teas to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop July August (£18 1/4 paid and buyers) £18 3/4 sellers
Dunlop August (£21) £21
Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 16

Previous closing	4.93
To-day's opening	4.93
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.92 13/16

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 16

Previous closing	4.93 18
To-day's opening	4.92.93
To-day's closing	4.93.06

FRANC RATE

London, July 16

Previous closing	178.31
To-day's opening	178.28
To-day's closing	178.30

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 16

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92.93 and then continued very steady with no major changes.

Franc opened at 178.28 and then weakened to 178.30 on lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.300) 13.297
New York on Bombay (36.80) 36.81
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/2) 0.91 1/2
London on Milan (93.75) 93.65
London on Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-8 7/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-1-2) £7-1-2 1/2
Silver (19 3/8d.) 19 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 16

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "India sold. Market idle."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 16

Spot	(19 3/8d.)	19 5/16d. —1/16
Forward	(19 1/8d.)	19 1/8d. nil

LONDON GOLD

London, July 16

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-2) £7-1-2 1/2

WOOL SALES

Greasy Inferior to Superior.
Lower (0-8) 0-8
Higher (1-1 3/4) 1-4
Scoured Inferior to Superior
Lower (0-11 3/4) 1-1 1/2
Higher (2-0) 2-0

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

Exports Of Gold

Bombay, July 16

An unusually large quantity of gold sovereigns worth Rs. 75,61,494 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries on Saturday by the s.s. 'Maloja', which also carried a shipment of bar gold valued at Rs. 5,327 for Aden.

The steamer carried 10 consignments of sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 65,62,178 for London and one more consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 9,99,316 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,16,77,68,722.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 16

SILVER			
Silver ready	50	9	0
Silver Ashad	50	7	0
Silver Shravan	50	6	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	35	10	6
Gold Ashad	35	11	0
Gold Shravan	35	11	9
Sovereign	22	14	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 16

Wheat September	4	4	9
Wheat January	4	6	9
Wheat May	3	7	0
Linseed September	7	2	9
Linseed May	5	1	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 16

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 68. The market was fairly active on some support but general restricted business followed hesitancy of traders.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 16

Liverpool wheat market closed today at July 77 1/2

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 16

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 99-1-6.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday July 6	£94 1/4
Thursday July 7	£95
Friday July 8	£95
Monday July 11	£94 3/4
Tuesday July 12	£94 1/2
Wednesday July 13	£94 5/8
Thursday July 14	£94 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 16

London Stock Exchange is closed today.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 16

To-day's closing quotations:

Sind Cotton July	13	12	6
January	15	3	6
Panjab July	12	8	6
January	13	9	6
American July	18	9	6
January	18	8	3
Tone. Quiet			
Wheat July	22	2	3
September	22	3	0
October	22	7	6
Tone. Steadf			
Gram July	23	15	0
September	23	10	9
October	23	15	0
Toria July	35	15	0
September	36	7	0
November	36	15	0
Cottonseed July	15	9	3
September	16	2	3
January	16	7	6

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall Street Closed Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, July 16

Money market credit from institutions outside the Clearing Banks Circle continued to meet good inquiry with 7/8 per cent, often paid against bonds as securities, compared with the usual charge of 5/8 per cent. The Clearing Banks still, however, were well filled for those willing to pay the slightly higher terms required. Discount brokers again maintained their rate for Treasury Bills but this was ony attained at the expense of smaller allotments of Bills.

Wall Street closed firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 16

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 57) dol 58 3/8

General Motors (dol 38 7/8) dol 39 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 5/8) dol 34 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 106 1/2) unquoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Firm Tendency In Jutes

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In jutes, the firmer tendency which was noticed amongst almost all popular issues has been fully maintained to-day and a large volume of business resulted at decidedly firm rates.

Coals remained more or less unchanged.

Teas were rather dull.

In miscellaneous, Indian Iron showed better movement in sympathy with better advices from America. Other speculative stocks were also appreciated in values. Among other industries sugars fully maintained at their last levels with keen request, so also India General Navigation ordy.

Government Securities were also very firm

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and half per cent. Government Paper 99/1; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 118/2.

Banks:—Reserve 116/8; Imperial fully paid 1,540 ex-div.

Cotton:—Dunbar ordy. 169.

Coals:—Bengal 328; Burrakur 13/12; Bansra 4/6; Burra Dhemo 3/8; Bhulan Bararee 8/4; Dhemo Main 13/1; Bokaro and Ramgur 17-1/4: Mundulpoor 10/1; Union 23/14.

Jutes:—Agarpara 15/14; Auckland 178; Barnagore 131; Champuany 152; Cheviot 162 small lot ex-div. Fort William 215/8; Howrah 6/12; Kamarhatty 450; Kelvin 502/8; National 21/4; Orient 162 ex-div. small lot; Presidency 3/10; Waverley ordy. 1/8; Waverley pref. 30/4; Anglo-India 320; Bally 167; Birla 14 small odd lot; Craig Annas 14; Ganges 204; Hukumchand pref. 82; India 276/8; Kankinarrah 361; Nuddea 39/2.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/6; Indian Copper 2/8; Dalmia Cement pref. 87 small lot; Frank Ross 4/12; Bareilly Electric 13/2 small lot; Bengal Telephone ordy. 18/6; Bengal Telephone pref. 14/9; Hukumchand Steel 7/10; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd. 250; Indian Iron 26/11; Marshalls 1/10; Saran Engineering 5; Steel Corporation pref. 84; Dunlop Rubber ordy. 15/5; Calcutta Safe Deposit 5/12; Star Trading ordy. 27/8; Ganges Hote 220 small lot; India General Navigation ordy. 109; Port Shipping 18/9. Carew and Co., ordy. 13/4 small lot; Purtabpore ordy. 8; Shree Krishna Gyanoday Sugar 13/10; South Berar Sugar 17/14.

Teas:—Rutema 8/12; Sapoi 7/12.—A. P

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 15.

SAKEL—		
July	12.60—	6.
November	13.14—	8.
January	13.30—	10.
ASHMOUNI—		
August	10.02+	3.
October	10.12—	0.
GIZA—		
July	12.47—	12.
November	12.52—	11.
January	12.52—	11.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts to U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	5,000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 16.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-1-2. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 178.31 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.93. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 3/8d. for spot but forward was unchanged at 19 1/8d. There was bear covering in spot and offerings were small. New York and Montreal quotations were unchanged. Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state business has been on a very restricted scale and the continuance of bear covering found the market short of supplies with the result that the price advanced fractionally. India however has shown no inclination to follow the advance and the market looks about high enough. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 4,000,000 ounces. The local market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying

GOLD

Ready	35	9	6
Ashad	35	9	9
Shrawan	35	10	0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	3	6
Bhadarwa	35	10	6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0	5	6

SILVER

Ready	59	-0	6
Ashad	59	10	0
Shrawan	59	9	0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0	11	6
Bhadarwa	59	6	9
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	1	2	6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 15.

July	43.35
September	42.90
December	42.90

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 16.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 3/8
Bank's buying T T 271

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,316
Bank's buying T T 1,341

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying T T 78

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 52

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93.00 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 16th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/8 16th inst.
Java/London 8.95 16th inst.
London/Paris 178.31 15th inst.
London/Belgium 29.12 3/4 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.55 1/2 15th inst.
London/Berlin 12.27 5/8 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 15th inst.
London/New York 4.93.18 15th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 15th inst.
London/Italy 93.75 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-1-2 14th inst.
Gold £7-1-2 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 14th inst
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 15th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, July 16

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. August 104 October 103 December 102

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. August 114 October 115 December 116

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. August 154 October 155 December 156

Pay In—Aug. 8 **Pay Out—Aug. 11**

Tata Steel Shares Reach New High Levels

ALL REALISING SALES READILY ABSORBED

Sympathetic Improvement In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY: July 16.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was firm and selling orders were readily absorbed and there being strong buying, prices advanced and U.S. Steel shares pained dollars 1-7/8, while Anaconda Coppers improved dol. 3/4.

In response to firm Wall-Street advances there was considerable activity in Steel shares and under broadening demand Tata Steel shares were pushed up to new high levels. There exists a strong bullish under-current in the market with ready response to bullish news.

Recently there had been persistent selling and liquidation by a certain class of Operators and the technical position being strengthened, prices reached new high levels with short covering.

The main activity was confined to Steel shares as is the case in Wall-Street, while other shares moved in sympathy with Tata Steels. There was some demand for Tram and Associated Cement shares mostly of short covering. Cotton Mill shares were slow to move up owing to weakness of raw cotton prices.

It is now generally believed that the demand for Steel manufactured goods in this country is satisfactory and Tatas are expected to raise prices in due course.

The undertone of the market was very impressive. Every upturn induced realising which was well absorbed and the market shows signs of confidence. Public interest is reported to be comparatively small.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,160 and soon rose to Rs. 1,190, when realising appeared and prices eased off to Rs. 1,170. At this level there was active support and prices again hardened to Rs. 1,180 and the market steadied.

There exists a fairly good enquiry for Corrugated Sheets and it is learnt that sales during the past six months exceed the total of the past whole year. The local Market for Corrugated Sheets was covered last year and the sudden rise in the price of these sheets reduced consumptions and large parcels arrived here for delivery. Large quantities of the stocks have worked into consumption and there is considerable improvement in the situation and the problem of delivery is becoming important one as forward sales have already been booked.

On Monday Tata Steel shares will be quoted Ex-Dividend and low price is expected to attract new buyers as the market feeling is bullish.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, July 16.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	848	0
100	Century (Rs. 3 d)	265	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Re. 4 d)	239	0
100	COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	155	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9	
100	Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	125	0
100	GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	155	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,660	0
100	Indore (nil)	57	8
100	Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	118	12
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	275	0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (Rs 40 y)	132	0
250	Model	44	8
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	223	0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	69	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30 y)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	86	8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	218	0
100	Swan (Rs 4 y)	104	6
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50 y)	1,65	0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40 y)	980	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	113	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	2
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,582	8
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	388	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	141	12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	116	12
5	Union (As. 4)	5	6 0

CEMENTS.

100	Associated (Rs. 7-8)	110	0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	702	8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14	0
20	Mercantile	56	0
15 75	New India (Rs. 14)	40	0
200	Oriental	4360	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	140	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,487	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 16.

Bombay Dyeing (849) 850 851 849 855 850 848
Century (260) 266 265 264 265
Central India (234) 238 240 238 234
Kohinoor (272) 274 277 275
New Great (225) 230 228 230 227 224 223
Simplex (85) 86
Swadeshi (214/8) 216 215 220 217 218
Associated Cement (198/8) 110/8 109 110/8 109/ 110
Andhra (1475) 1487/8
Tata Hydro (160/8) 161
Tata Power (1400) 1410 1407 1412 1410
Tram. Ord. (116/8) 118/8 121 120/8 120
T. Steel Dfd. (1125) 1160 1155 1165 1157 1170 1180 1190 1172 1182 1177 1185 1180
T. Steel Ord. (249) 254 256 255 258 256 258 257 258 257
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (171/8) 171 171/4
Bellapur (161) 163 164 162
B. Steam (224/8) 224 225/8
B. Burma (525) 534 529 533 530 528

10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	120	0
100	Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	149	6
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	4
100	Karachi (4)	215	10
100	Poona (4)	196	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO	161	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1,410	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	972	8
100	C. Province	101	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	742	8

MINING

9	Burma Corp (As. 11)	7	6
8sh	Indian Copper (As. 1)	2-8-0	
10	Indian Iron and Steel (1-8)	26	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	43	0
50	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 38-6-8)	1,180	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	257	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	308	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	162	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	825	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2.)	225	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	528	0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	180	10
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3-8-9	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs 2-6)	87	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs 4)	131	0
50	I. Invest Trust	40	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord (15)	402	8
100	Port Canning (Rs 26)	65	12
30	Premier con (Rs. 2-15)	66	8
15	Scindia	20	6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	289	0
6	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	71	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,568	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	10
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	4
7	p.c Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	0
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/5
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 103/5
3	per cent 1963/65 98/4
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/1
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/4
3	per cent U.P. Bonds 97/8
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/14
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/14

TAX FREES

5	per cen 1945/55 Loan 117/15
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6	per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0

Note:—Tone steady to firm.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 16.

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 167/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 168/4 on scattered buying. Later on the market was quiet with a limited turnover and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 168.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later on was one point down. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	150	6	0
Broach A/M 1939	166	2	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July 1938	138	0	0
Oomra D/J 1939	145	8	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1938	117	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	125	0	0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 16.

September	53.20
October	53.50

LONDON METALS

London, July 15.

Copper	£39	16	3
Lead	£14	17	6
Spelter	£14	6	3
Tin	£192	17	6

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 15.

August	5s. 4 1/2d.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 16.

July	202.40+2.30
September	188.20— .40
October	186.10+ .40
November	184.60— .50
January	185.50— .10

Improve Your Cricket

The Way To Bowl

By CONSTANTINE

(Special For "The Chronicle")

By this time everybody seems to have said his little piece about four-day Tests, but I'm wondering if all the men in the street who have been going around expressing their opinions really appreciate the whole significance of the thing.

This is by no means as simple a question as it looks. People usually take sides violently, one way or the other, without a clear consideration of the issues involved. The older generation want four days; the younger want five or played to a finish.

Let us take the first essential—the wicket. These over-prepared modern wickets give the side that bats first an enormous advantage. They have no pace; they have no bounce. In this respect the Old Trafford wicket may have been considered a crime against fair cricket, and Trent Bridge, Leeds and the Oval are not far behind.

After batting for a day and a half on such a wicket a good batting side may make 500 or 600 runs. But, good as a wicket may be, if 500 to 600 runs are made on it in a first innings then it is going to wear. After the other side has made some runs spots begin to show.

WHAT ABOUT THE WICKET?

In the West Indies and in Australia this does not happen to the same extent. The turf is harder. But a side that makes a gallant reply to a score of 500 or so knows that after a thousand runs have been scored on a wicket then they are going to find themselves in danger in the last innings. Will the wicket last in England as it lasts in the more tropical climates? I do not know, but if it doesn't hold out then a good batting side which wins the toss is in an exceptionally strong position when it comes to five-day cricket.

The match at Lord's was interrupted by rain, and no one can avoid that, but Trent Bridge is one case in point.

The match at Lord's was interrupted by rain, and no one can avoid that, but Trent Bridge is one case in point.

MR. CONSTANTINE IS HERE DEMONSTRATING THE WAY TO GRIP THE BALL WHEN BOWLING ONE THAT "HANGS":
The seam of the ball is at right angles to the middle finger.

For the match to remain a match one must be fairly certain of the state of the wicket, for let us remember that the extra days are necessitated by the large scores like England set up.

You cannot just keep on extending the days for the larger scores without knowing whether the wicket will last.

When last in Australia G. O. Allen said: "If you are going to play Test matches which go on indefinitely, the side winning the toss will say 'the longer we stay in the worse it would be for the opposition'—I have always urged that cricket should be limited, and when I return to England I shall urge it all the more."

THE WAY TO BOWL AN OUT-SWINGER:
The seam of the ball is parallel to the middle finger.

That is not the whole case, but there is a lot to be said for it. The first thing, therefore, is to be quite sure that the wickets have the lasting power. A careful consultation with the groundsman should be made and experiments tried.

WILL THE PUBLIC STAND IT?

But even if the wickets will last how are we to be certain that five days will solve the problem? I am not quite sure that they will. For, if we get a really perfect wicket, hard as iron, we shall probably see the batting side digging in more and more. We know how slow a great deal of Test cricket has been in the past—note that England's batting failure in 1934 was due to some very feeble work at times, the scores including 200 and 229 at Leeds and 321 and 345 at the Oval.

But, with two such sides as the present ones and the comparatively weak bowling against them, we are not sure of a finish in five days.

True, there is a greater chance of a finish, but these batsmen soon learn to adapt themselves. At first three days were not sufficient. Now we think four days are insufficient.

The side batting first will play still more or keeps on a cast-iron wicket, and the side batting second will follow suit. The public may stand it. They are keenly interested in Tests, but I cannot see that it is for the good of the game to slow it up still further without the certainty of a definite finish.

If you are going to abolish the drawn game as a nuisance, then I say abolish it completely and play to a finish. As long as there is a limit batsmen will play to suit. They will play a dead game and hope to draw.

The moment the game is going to be finished, however, runs assume importance. It is always hotly argued whether a batsman stays in longer by playing his natural game or giving up all ideas of scoring.

I have played in a four-day match in British Guiana against the 1930 English team. We made a large score, and on the afternoon of the second day the Englishmen began to play for a draw.

BOWLING FOR A DRAW!

It was the most wearisome game I have ever known. One cannot only bat for a draw. One can bowl for it. There was a spot outside the off-stump when we went in to bat again, as we had to, and Wilfred Rhodes was bowling into it and spinning away.

I remember George Headley getting on to the spot in advance to try to get runs. He missed once, but the ball was too wide for Ames to reach. Headley scrambled back and went on running out again. All these are legitimate tactics, and if you have a five-day Test they are to be bargained for.

Play to a finish will kill most of that sort of thing if not all of it. Besides, a match played to a finish assumes a character that a time limit match never can.

I agree heartily that for Australia to come all this distance and play drawn games is a travesty, and I sympathise with all those who clamour for five days.

If there is a draw at Leeds this question of extending the time is going to assume enormous importance, and should be thoroughly and completely discussed from all angles so that the public who pay can wholly understand all the issues involved and all possible avenues of solution.

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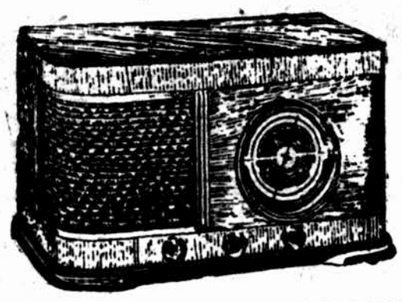

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DOG BREEDING CAUSES ABNORMAL MATERNAL HABITS

Dog fanciers, striving for perfection of established standards in body and head shapes in the various kinds of dogs, pay for them in part by making poor mothers out of the females they breed. Prof. Charles R. Stockard of Cornell University indicated in an address before the meeting of the American Philosophical Society.

Glands are responsible for the abnormal behaviour, Prof. Stockard declared. In breeding for the artificially established "points" that win pure-bred dogs their bench prizes, the fanciers also unintentionally establish internal abnormalities, including some that affect the behaviour, especially maternal behaviour.

Bulldog females, for example, have abnormal eating tendencies immediately after birth, that in some cases result in the devouring of their own new-born puppies. Big dogs with abnormally large heads, like St. Bernards and mastiffs, lack the reflexes that other bitches have, of pushing their puppies out of the way as they lie down, so that they often crush them to death. Still other breeds lose their attachment for their owners and become runaways and wanderers before their puppies are born.

Science Scores Triumph Over Hurricane

Methods To Combat Nature's Most Devastating Whirlwind, Which For Long time Challenged Man's Existence, Found Out

By RAYAE ROUSEL, in the "Modern Mechanic."

This is the season when people along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Florida, take a deep interest in weather signs. The reason—it is the hurricane season, and that is the hurricane belt.

From the middle of June to the middle of October coast residents are on the look-out for signs of these sea cyclones which tear in from the Gulf, sometimes with awful suddenness, to spread death and destruction in their wake.

This section of coast has had many grim lessons, particularly the Texas coast. Along this 500-mile strip in the last forty years storms have killed 21,000 persons and property worth Dols. 2,000,000,000 has been destroyed.

The Galveston hurricane of September 3, 1900. was one of the worst catastrophes of this century. The island city of 38,000 persons was demolished in the space of a few hours. Eight thousand persons were drowned, killed by flying debris or crushed in the hundreds of buildings and houses that collapsed.

The tornadoes in the middle south illustrate the tremendous force of the Gulf hurricanes. They are brothers of destruction. But where the tornado strikes one swift blow and is gone, the hurricane batters for hours, with its force rising. Added to the wind there usually is great destruction and danger from the sea.

Such was the case in Galveston. Wind and water combined to smash the city and create a scene of horror that lives vividly even now, thirty-seven years later.

Throughout the afternoon of that fateful Saturday, the wind blew in angry gusts from the north, piling up the waters of Galveston Bay into the streets, flooding them to a depth of a foot or more. Galveston thought this was the storm. But about dusk, the wind reversed its direction within a few minutes and roared out of the south, growing stronger and blowing steadily. This rolled the waters of the Gulf into the city and most streets were covered six feet deep. That is when death and destruction began.

It blew the weather bureau's instruments to pieces—a trick of hurricanes—after 84 miles an hour had been registered. It is estimated that the top was between 110 and 120 miles per hour. Buildings were crushed like egg shells. Heavy timbers were lifted and whirled through the air. Fifteen hundred acres were swept clear of buildings and when daylight finally came bodies floated thick in every street and dotted the wreckage of the buildings.

There are innumerable reports of the almost unbelievable force of the wind and water that night. A train was lifted from its tracks and blown yards from the right of way. Ocean-going steamships were carried twenty-two miles inland—even into another country. Buildings tumbled like card houses.

What Gainesville, Georgia, and Tupelo, Mississippi, experienced in a few minutes in the Dixie storms of 1936, Galveston battled for an entire night in 1900

Storm reporting such as exists to-day could have saved thousands of lives in the Galveston storm. The city had ample warning of an approaching storm, since it took four days to travel from Key West to Galveston, but information on its intensity and area was lacking. The city thought it would be just another blow.

Storm reporting in this section to-day warns coast residents days in advance, apprises them of the intensity of storms and of the area they likely will cover if they strike the coast. Towns can be evacuated in time.

Hurricanes form at sea and therefore the first notice of them is given by ships These reports are radioed to land stations. The storm then is spotted on maps in the approximate position indicated by the initial reports.

Prior to last year the storm information service was slow and cumbersome. All messages were sent to the Washington bureau then relayed back to the Gulf points. But to-day a well-knit system exists for speeding storm warnings along the Gulf coast.

Sixteen stations have been installed at various points and equipped with teletype machines.

When a ship radios news of a disturbance, the information is sent simultaneously to the sixteen stations. Stations on islands in the Caribbean Sea send information on weather conditions. The stations on the coast communicate frequently with each other and exchange data.

Each weatherman plots his own storm path. As each additional reading comes in he checks the barometer and marks the storm's direction on a special chart. The various reports tell him siege for hours in advance While nothing can be done to temper the winds, forewarning diminishes the death toll.

But even with the weather bureau's new storm information set-up, the people along the coast feel the need for more thorough methods of storm tracking. The present weakness is in the way storms are located at sea. A ship must happen on one before the coast becomes aware of the coming danger

A plan has been proposed calling for a storm patrol of boats that will cruise the gulf on a constant hurricane-hunt. If they encounter one, or receive a report of one from some other ship, they will trail it like a hound trailing a fox, scout it, and measure it so that by the time it approaches the coast, complete and invaluable information on its area and intensity will be available.

One argument for this additional service is the 1932 hurricane that hit in the vicinity of Freeport, Texas. It slipped up on the coast overnight without warning. Its surprise attack took 49 lives and injured three hundred persons. Property damage amounted to dols 12,000,000 and crop damage was estimated at dols. 1,750,000. More than one million dollars worth of cotton alone was completely destroyed by the wind and rain.

A storm had been reported in the Gulf several days previously but on the night before the hurricane struck the coast there was nothing to indicate that the next day would bring furious winds. On the coast the weather and the water were calm. It was a balmy, moonlit summer night

The next morning rain began to fall, in light showers at first, but increasing toward noon. It was not until about then that the reports started going out warning that the hurricane was heading toward the coast and was very near. Warnings flashed to a hundred towns but it was too late for the word to reach many small communities in the more isolated sections. It was in places such as these that many were killed.

The hurricane's greatest force struck at night. In the towns of Freeport and Angleton, thirty or forty miles down the cost from Galveston, there were scenes identical to those that took place during the Galveston storm in 1900. Large sections of both places were demolished and there were many tragic illustrations of the fearful force of the wind.

This was not the last destructive hurricane to strike the Texas coast. The summer of 1934 was a hurricane year that coast residents will remember a long time. The entire section had the storm jitters almost constantly, for no less than fourteen of these sea storms were reported and tracked through the Gulf.

These are some of the reasons for the recent expansion of the storm reporting service and for the requests before the Government at this writing for storm patrol boats to find hurricanes sooner and track them with greater accuracy

PSYCHO-ANALYSING LIONS

The department of psychology at the Los Angeles section of the University of California has announced a programme of research into the psychological characteristics of the African lion.

In making public this ambitious programme, Dr. Knight Dunlap, chairman of the department, stated that it is being undertaken because the Gay Lion Farm in Hollywood provides facilities which are probably not available to any other research center in the world

This sudden interest in the King of Beasts is not predicated upon curiosity as to psychological maladjustment in lion cages, but upon the rare opportunity offered to check psychological experiments of the past on many other kinds of animals, by experiments upon another representative of the mammalian order. The greater the variety of animals that can be studied the more certain are the conclusions that can be drawn, not only as to animals per se, but as to possible characteristics of the highest animal.

Road's "Fingerprints" Show If Payment Is Slippery

A "fingerprint" method reminiscent of Scotland Yard technique has been devised by Ministry of Transport officials in London, England, to track down slippery road surfaces.

A section of road is inked over, and a smooth tire rolled along it. The tire is then transferred to a sheet of white paper, where an exact record of the surface texture is imprinted.

A perfectly smooth road becomes dangerously slippery when wet because the water, instead of being squeezed into interstices present when the pavement is of comparatively rough texture, forms a liquid film between tire and road. Tire treads are designed to provide space for some of this water, but when treads are worn smooth and the surface is fairly slick, sudden stops mean almost certain skid.

In the road surface "fingerprint" tests, a slippery road is detected when the inky tire makes a full impression on the paper over the entire area of contact, whereas a comparatively "non-skid" surface, having numerous individual points of contact separated by channels through which water can escape, shows a speckled print.

Imprints taken at various intervals of time also are being used as a record of the wearing qualities of pavement, showing changes in texture due to the abrasive action of traffe.

Truth About Plants

Properly speaking, the leaves of plants are their roots. If air were opaque and soil transparent, we should then call the root the top, for roots are a secondary development of plants. All their essential activities lie in heir leaves. The importance we attach to what we call their roots overshadows the fact that they are not built out of material in the soil, but from carbon dioxide in the air. This, assimilated by the parts 'rooted' in the air, together with water and salts drawn by the roots from the soil, furnishes tissue in the laboratory of the leaves.

The science of plans is now so advanced as to open up posssibilities of making new plants, other than by hybridizing, to which we owe many fruit novelties. New plants can be created by varing the light which controls growth

The author of "An Outline of the Universe" (J.G. Chowther) explains the point in this way: If we take portions of the various substances which plants draw from air and soil and mix them in a test-tube, nothing, or almost nothing, happens. They do not burn and release heat. Plants are neither solid, liquid, nor gaseous fuel. The source of their energy is similar to that which works our radio-sets: other waves those known as visible light.

The light-waves assist the substances so to combine and then react as to produce living materials.

Since light controls the growth and hence the structure of plants, variation in the supply must affect the structure and it is on these lines that experiments may hopefully be made in producing new plants One experiment anybody may attempt, the simple technique of growing plants in unusual variations of daylight. This has turned a bean plant normally growing to a height of several inches, into a rosette of leaves The roots flattened out like a small carrot which proved to ve eatable

'Perhaps,' Mr. Crowther suggests, 'new plant products of commercial importance will be produced one day by the exploitation of this technique.' Experiments might be rewarded by a fortune!

SPIDER SILK

Five times as fine as human hair is the thread used by spiders to spin their webs Man now steals this thread for his own purposes. It is employed in the manufacture of delicate scientific instruments such as microscopes and telescopes.

The head of an American science school has found this spider silk so valuable for producing minute cross lines on his instruments that he runs a spider farm to ensure a regular supply. A spider is 'milked' when it is on the point of spinning and its sac is full. The creature is held in position while the end of the thread is attached to a reel which is then revolved The silk unwound from one spider may be as long as 250 feet, with as many as 12 strands.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

Young Medicos Devise Gigantic 'Eardrum'

Model 50 Times Size Of Human Organ For Class Study

Models of eardrums fifty times the size of human eardrums are now being used for teaching in the Department of Otolaryngology of Cornell University Medical College, U. S. A. Probably these are the largest artificial devices used in medical education, says the "New York Times."

Lectures have to discuss the mechanism of hearing and diseases of the middle ear with wall charts, illustrations in textbooks, lantern slides or blackboard sketches. Only a few students can examine a plate in a book. But scores can see the same part of the internal ear enlarged in the model used at Cornell.

The drums were constructed under the direction of Dr. Gervais W. McAuliffe, assistant professor of the Department of Otolaryngology. "We wanted something that could be moved from lecture hall to different seminars," he explains. "We decided to construct a long, oblong box, 6.5 feet high, 5 feet long and 2 feet 4 inches deep and mount it on rollers. At the front end a circular opening was left sufficiently large for the reception of a reproduction of the canal and an otoscope. The back of the box was left open and shelves were provided for the reception of eardrumhead models. By utilizing heavy galvanized sheet iron in reproducing the component parts of the device we were able to create the illusion of looking through an otoscope into the exterior auditory canal at the drumhead.

"With this material two distinct parts were fabricated: an outer rim, to resemble the otoscope, joined to an inner tubular portion resembling the external auditory canal. The outer portion was painted a dull black and the inner flesh colour, to look like the skin of the canal. Because of the slope of the lecture auditoriums it was necessary to place these two portions of the unit so that they might be tilted to any desired angle."

In all, eighteen models were made to show different diseases of the middle ear. The drumheads are electrically illuminated.

"I TOLD YOU SO!"

It is a matter of record that when Wilbur and Orville Wright, the brothers who in 1903 made the first successful flying machine, announced to their family their intention to build a heavy machine which would fly in the air, their father took immediate steps to discourage so foolish an idea. He wrote to a professor in a great university, outlining the "crazy proposition" and asked him whether he believed it could be done. This professor in his reply declared a man-made flier to be a physical impossibility, and Mr. Wright handed the letter to his sons with the remark, "I told you so."

QUEER TOYS

In the graves of ancient Peru have been discovered spinning tops almost identical in shape with the ones used at this modern age. In China was made a discovery of a top almost exactly like the one found in Peru, and scientists are at a loss to understand how these little articles could have been so much alike, and yet be found in countries so far apart.

It has been estimated that the toys are at least 3,000 years of age. Old Egyptian toys have been found which show that they were arranged on wheels, much as the toys of to-day are made. Toys, very much alike in all particulars, have been discovered in all parts of the globe, and their age dates back into the thousands of years.

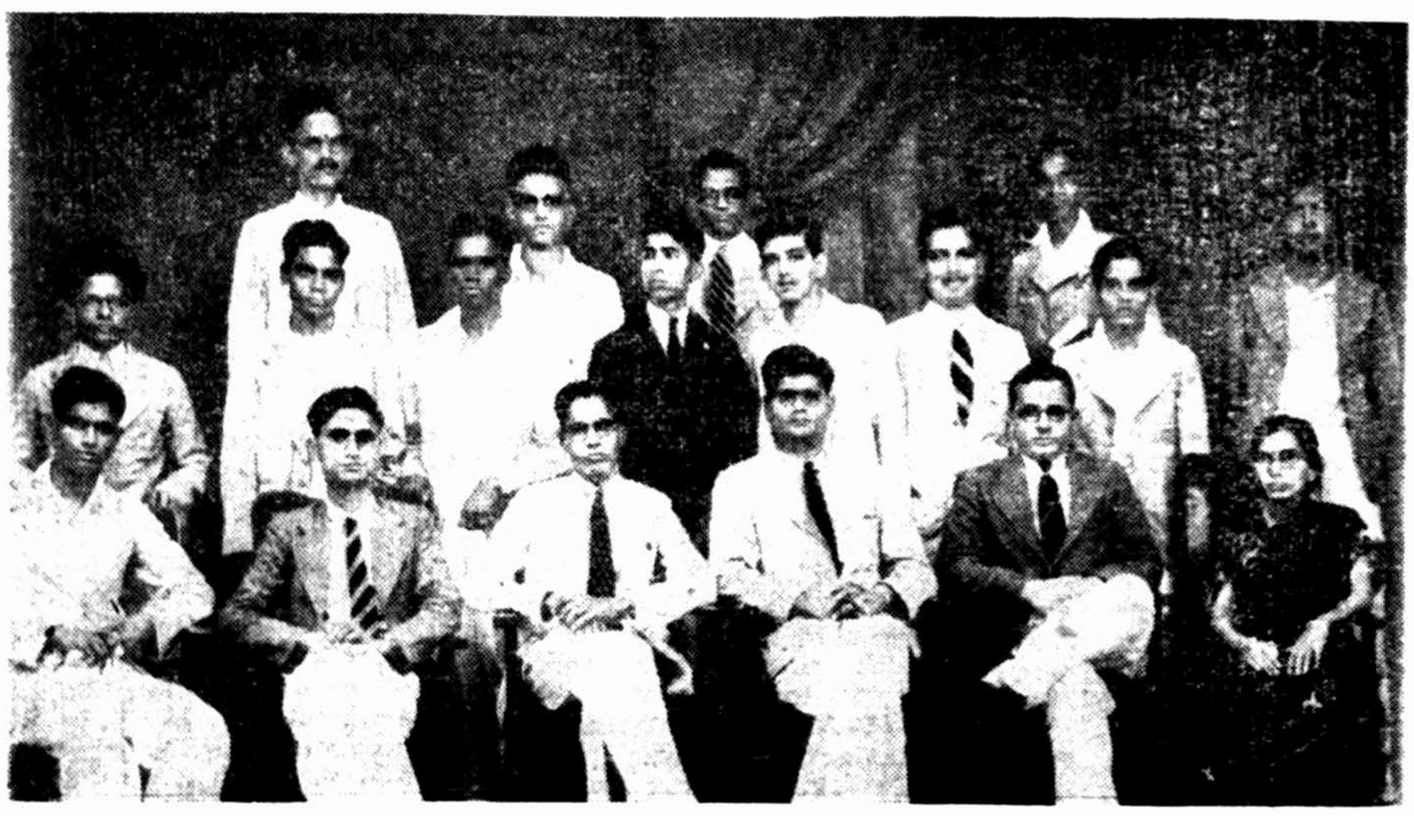
GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or New—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY, 4. P. S.: Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

His Highness Ruler of Dewas (Junior) who has thrown open all temples, schools, water places, etc. to Harijans.



Supervisors, contestants and examiners who took part in the All-India Typewriting Speed Contest and Stenographers' examination.

LATEST ITALIAN OUTRAGE ON ABYSSINIAN SENTIMENT

"Victory Lighthouse" On Lake Tsana Showing Lion Of Judah Pierced By Lance

As a monument to the conquest of the Empire, a lighthouse will shortly be inaugurated on "Mussolini Peak", Lake Tsana; this lighthouse is to be called the "Faro della Conquista".

Composed of stone hewn from the summit of the mountain, this lighthouse will be erected by blackshirts and workmen; it will be in the form of a lictor's rod, ten metres in height and set on a base shaped like a rostrum and surrounded by wide flights of steps. On one side will be a bas-relief of the Lion of Judah, his side pierced by a lance, and the motto "Usque ad Finem"; on the other the Roman wolf, symbolising the renewed sovereignty of Rome. The hatchet, made of iron and special glass for diffusion of the rays, will shine over the whole of Lake Tsana and the Dembea plateau during the night. The monument is a striking work of art, symbolising the dominion exercised by the Lictor's Rod of Rome.

The lighthouse will also serve to guide shipping on Lake Tsana.

(Agenzia "LE COLONIE")

WHAT TO EAT TO BE HEALTHY

No less than twelve minerals are required for an adequate diet, but from a practical standpoint we need only be concerned with a supply of three of them, because if our diet is at all a reasonable one, it will contain adequate amounts of the other nine. The three minerals that we must watch are.

CALCIUM: The lack of which causes defective bones and teeth.

IRON: The lack of which causes anaemia.

IODINE: The lack of which causes goitre.

There is a constant storage and use of calcium in the bones, and a person may appear in the best of health, yet his bones may not contain as much calcium as they should. In time, this deficiency will interfere with the health. For example, a pregnant woman is likely to suffer from tooth decay because there is a tremendous drain on her calcium resources. If she does not have an adequate amount in her diet, nature takes it out of her bones and teeth.

Our greatest sources of calcium, are milk and milk products. To get an adequate supply, adults should consume each day a pint of milk, while the growing child should take a pint and a half of milk. Cheese is an excellent source of calcium too.

Iron is obtained largely from vegetables and fruits. Other sources are eggs, liver and kidney.

Iodine is obtained largely in sea foods.

The following foods give you minerals. Milk and cheese, eggs, liver and kidney, leafy vegetables, such as celery, lettuce and cabbage also fruits and iodized salt.

GIRTH CONTROL

The usual prescription for overweight is exercise. The overweight individual, however, has a natural aversion to exercise. That is one of the misfortunes of the condition. To lose one pound of fat, it is estimated that a man would have to jog-trot 32 miles. And he has to keep on jog-trotting—which is a serious matter if there are 20 or 30 pounds to come off.

Dr. Chaturbhuj S. Shah, who, after passing the B.Sc. examination of the Bombay University, went to Germany for studies in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, passed in first class and obtained the Doctorate in Natural Philosophy at the Frankfurt University, with Pharmacentical Chemistry as principal and Pharmakognosy and Pharmakology as subsidiary subjects, has returned to India recently.

GENERAL OMAR PAI CHUNG-HSI, Chief of Grand Staff of All Chinese Land-Navy-Air force and President of Chinese Muslim Associations, is the brain behind the Chinese resistance against Japan.

ASTHMA ATTACKS

awoke him at night

NOW HE SLEEPS

PEACEFULLY WITHOUT GASPING FOR BREATH

These nights of fighting for breath are terrible experiences—but typical of the asthmatic sufferer. A grateful sufferer writes: 'I can go to bed now, knowing I shall rest. Before I started taking your wonderful medicine, I suffered agony for two years. I began to lose hope of ever being well again. Now I feel a different woman and ever so grateful, and full of praise and thanks to Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure. (Signed.) Mrs. A. H. Farnworth, nr. Bolton. DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE can relieve you as it has relieved thousands of others. It can end for ever those terrible choking sensations. 'I purchased a bottle', writes Mrs. R. R. of Norwich, 'and to my surprise after following the directions for one day I woke up on the Sunday morning and wondered what was the matter as I had no choking sensations'.

Dr. Hair himself suffered all the agonies of asthma and devised the famous remedy 'Within twenty minutes of taking the first dose', A. E. D. of Stonehouse, Plymouth, writes to us, 'I was a different man, with breathing restored almost to natural ..... I am proud to say that after taking the contents of two bottles I am completely cured, thanking the day I met Dr. Hair'. This letter and the two others quoted above were received in December 1937. Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure is proving as effective to-day as ever. The use of expectorants and reactionary drugs may bring temporary relief, but there is no substitute for this famous old remedy if you want permanent relief from suffering.

THE ROYAL PHYSICIAN who said he knew many people benefited by using Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure.

FURTHER PROOFS OF THE CURE

In March last year a lady of Title wrote: 'No words of mine can ever express the gratitude I feel towards Dr. Hair for his Asthma Cure, which has saved me life-long suffering'. Another lady writes: 'I can hardly express my surprise at the wonderful cure. If ever I see anyone suffering from asthma, I shall certainly recommend your wonderful cure.'

Dr. Hair's ASTHMA CURE

Obtainable at all leading Chemists and stores or direct from address in coupon.

COUPON FOR FREE MEDICAL BOOK

DR. HAIR'S INDIAN DEPOT. (Dept. No. 3).
Post Box No. 431, BOMBAY

Please send me the free 48-page book by Dr. B. W. Hair, M.D., with details of treatment Health Rules, Diet Suggestions and Testimonial

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

(Continued From Page 13)

GUJERATI LITERATURE

The Gujarati Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad annually presents its members with a number of books published by it during the course of its official year. The following books have been so presented as for the year 1936, in 1937:—

(1) DARSHANIK KOSHA. Part I, by Chhotalal Narbheram Bhat. Price Re. 1.

This book is the first attempt of its kind in bringing together Darshanik — philosophical — terms and explaining them, giving original references.

(2) NITISHASTRA, by Prahlad Anandshankar Dhruva, B. A., LL.B. Price Re. 0-12-0.

Prof. Moore's 'Ethics' in the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge has been translated by Mr. Dhruva. This rather difficult subject has been ably treated in the translation.

(3) CONTRIBUTION TO HINDI LITERATURE BY GUJARATIS, by Dahyabhai P. Derasari, Barrister-at-Law. Price Re. 0-9-0.

Mr Derasari has as the result of some labour and research collected here the contributions of Gujarati writers from the 15th century onwards up to modern times and they are valuable in so far as they show that study of Hindi or Vraj was a part of the accomplishments of a cultural Gujarat, old and new. It gives an amount of information on the subject.

(4) MILK AND GHEE VIEWED FROM THE NATION'S POINT OF VIEW, by Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai. Price annas Two.

The extreme importance of having unadulterated milk and ghee for the Indian nation's uplift has been reviewed in a very simple but scientific manner by the writer of this little pamphlet. Its beneficent utility cannot be exaggerated.

(5) LEMON INDUSTRY, by Maganlal Gajjar. Price Re. 0-4-0

Lemon, lime and other fruits belonging to the citrus species are of great dietetic value. The writer has shown here that these fruits can be grown profitably commercially.

(6) RAJPUT HISTORY OF MEDIEAVAL TIMES IN GUJARAT, by Durgashankar Kevalram Shastri. Price Re. 1.

Mr. Shastri is well-known as a research student and writer of the history of old Gujarat in its various aspects, religious, architectural, social, etc. Beginning with the Chavda dynasty (V.S. 802) he has included in this volume the times of Siddharaj Jayasingh (V.A. 1199). It is a very well-written history, based on various original sources, and by means of illustrations shows the architectural beauties of Gujarat in the glorious times of Siddharaj.

(7) TUSKEGEE AND ITS MEN, by Amritlal Chunilal Mody, B.A. Price Re. 0-10-0.

Booker T. Washington's efforts for the uplift of the American Negro are known all over the world. One of them was the foundation of the Tuskegee Institute. What it is and what immense good it has done to the Negro is very ably set out in this book, which should give food for thought to our social reformers.

(8) PLATO NUN ADARSHA NAGAR, by Pranjivan Vishvanath Pathak, M.A. Price Re. 1.

Platos Republic (Political), Part 1, Sections 1—5, has been ably translated by Mr. Pathak, himself a student of Civics and Philosophy, with commentaries from original sources. The Society could not have found a better person for the task than Mr. Pathak.

(9) MANAS MUKUR, Vol III, by the late N. B. Divatia, B.A. Price Re. 1.

Sixteen contributions on various literary subjects by the late Mr. Divatia have been collected in this volume. They furnish very useful reading.

(10) ARVACHIN GUJARAT NUN REKHA DARSHAN, by Hiralal T. Parekh, B.A. Price Re. 1.

This is the third volume, Section 1 of the series projected by Mr. Parikh for giving an outline of the activities of modern Gujarat in all directions. It comprises the period between A.D. 1908 and 1936. The special feature of the section is the way in which it handles the 'individuality' of Gujarat. The importance of the whole series for a history of modern Gujarat to its future historian goes without saying.

(11) GRANTH ANE GRANTHAKAR, by Hiralal T. Parekh, B.A. Price Re. 1.

This is the eighth volume of the series which is meant to pursue a record of Gujarati books and their writers. It is embellished with an essay in the Essential Principles of Novel Writing. Mr Hiralal's appeal for the Gazetteer of Gujarat requires special mention.

K.

The Navjivan Prakashan Mandir Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, has recently brought out three books:

(1) THREE GEMS OF KUND KUNDOCHARYA, by Gopaldas Jivabhai Patel. Price Re. 0-8-0.

A short history of the origin of the Digambar section of the Jains together with the philosophy propounded by one of its early Acharyas, namely, Kund Kundachara are succinctly but lucidly given in this small book.

(2) MARUKUNJ, by Mathuradas Trikamji. Price Re. 0-8-0. (2nd edition).

A treatise on tuberculosis, its origin and prevention written by one who had the misfortune to contract it and the good luck to be cured, written in easy style—this is what Marukunj is. It will surely benefit those who contract and those who do not contract the fell disease.

(3) ABAD HINDUSTAN, by Gopaldas Jivabhai Patel. Price Re. 1.

It is enough to say that this is a translation of Digby's well-known book—Prosperous British India!—brought up to date.

AKHANDA JYOTA, by Sopan, published by Kantilal Manilal Shet, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1-4-0.

This book contains two stories reflecting in the conduct of their heroes and heroines the present-day trend of social service. The hero and heroine of the first story, Narhari and Chandrika, e.g., play their part exceedingly well.

K.

SOBHARAMNI SARDARI, by Indulal Yagnik, printed at the Advocate of India Press, Bombay. Price annas Four.

The life of the Dublas and other forest tribes (Raniparaj) of Surat is one of unending slavery to the Sowcar, whose debts they are unable to pay off during their life time and in consequence descend from father to son. No one had yet tried to take this problem in hand and solve it till lately, Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mr. Indulal Yagnik began to intervene and rouse the aborigines themselves to bring about a social and economic revolution. This book—which is a play—deals with the question in a telling and popular way.

K.

"INDIAN HOME"

To the July Number of this monthly journal, devoted to the welfare of the home and woman's movement in general, Mrs. J. M. Kumarappa contributes an interesting article on "Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek as a Social Worker," in which the many-sided patriotic activities of the wife of the President of the Chinese Republic, particularly in the field of education, are dwelt upon. The writer describes the two novel schools for training boys and girls in good citizenship founded by Mrs. Chiang and how these institutions are moulding the future of the country. Mr. V. L. Mehta, in another article, stresses the need for Indian women taking greater interest than they do at present in the Co-operative movement. Dr. David S. Malaiperuman gives some passing "Reflections on the Taj Mahal," while Miss Aline Masters writes on the international movement for peace in the midst of the race for armaments, which is going on at breathless speed at the present-day. Miss Berta da Menezes Braganza contributes an interesting short story entitled: "A Smoky Mystery"; while "K.G." tells you how to circumvent the snake. The journal, as usual, is full of hints on home management, home hygiene, child-welfare and so on, which every housewife will value. The journal, it may be stated, is edited by Mr. Mohan V. Raj, M.A. (Ore.), B.Sc. (Minn.), and published at 30, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The doctrine of Karma, which teaches that a man reaps as he sows and which is inculcated principally in Hindu and Buddhist religions, is critically analysed from various view-points in the July number of the "Aryan Path" (Bombay), by a number of writers, Indian and non-Indian. The significance of religious practices, like prayer, is dilated upon by Prof. A. G. Widgery, while Mrs. C.A.F. Rhys Davids writes on: "Man and Deity in original Buddhism," emphasizing the fact that Buddha was more concerned with man's need to train himself in good ways of life than in fruitless speculation about the ultimate origins of this world. There are some other interesting articles too, in the Number.

GHALIB'S LETTERS

MAKATIB-E-CHALIB: Edited by Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur. 9-1/2" x 6-1/2". pp. 183+135. Cloth bound. Rs. 4.

This is a collection of Ghalib's unpublished letters, numbering 115, which were written to Nawab Saiyed Muhamad Yusuf Ali Khan, Nawab Saiyd Muhammad Kalb-e-Ali Khan, Sahib Zada Saiyd Nawab Saiyd Zainul Abedin and a few other personages connected with the Rampur Durbar. Most of these letters are formal or in the form of petitions of a personal character, asking for monetary help or some other favour. But since they were written by Ghalib, they have a unique value of their own. Now they have been published for the first time with the permission of the reigning Nawab. The editor, Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, the State Librarian, has, in his exhaustive and scholarly introduction covering 183 pages, dealt with all aspects of Ghalib's life so far as it can be done by means of his letters, both published and unpublished, in order to give a connected account of the life and works of that poet who is rightly regarded as the greatest lyric poet of the nineteenth century. He has, in doing so, taken much help from the works so far written on Ghalib and has also thrown light, in the form of valuable footnotes added by him on ambiguous points in the letters or on such personages as have been mentioned in them. Some of the poems and panegyrics accompanying the letters, hitherto unpublished, have also seen the light of day through this publication. And for all this research work the credit goes direct to the learned editor who has taken sufficient pains to see that full justice is done to the greatest lyric poet of the Urdu language. The publication of Ghalib's letters, therefore, constitutes a great literary service for which the Rampur State as well as Mr. Arshi rightfully deserve the thanks of the whole Urdu-knowing public.

The review will not be complete if nothing is said about the general get up and the printing of the book. It is most beautifully printed from movable Arabic types on very fine paper by a Bombay press—Qaiyyamah Press, which has also printed the catalogue of the Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts in possession of the Bombay University Library. A better Urdu book has so far not been brought out from the point of view of printing and general get-up, the standard of which is as high as anything can be.

The volume under review is the first of a series of publications which means that the State of Rampur intends publishing more books. We welcome this step on the part of the State and hope that its contribution to literature will be worthy of its name.

The book is adorned with portraits of Mirza Ghalib and also of Nawab Saiyd Muhommad Yusuf Ali Khan and Saiyed Muhammad Kalb-e-Ali Khan, the two great patrons of the Mirza.

Life Assurance?

When you think of an Insurance on your life, you cannot do better than write or call for a Life Prospectus of

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Which Is INDIA'S LARGEST GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

(MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"From amongst us who have not gone and who will not go to pictures?" Emphasising that question, the oppoents challenged their friends if they were really serious in favouring the proposition," Cinema seeing does more harm than good." That was the subject for debate by children at the Balkan-ji-Bari meeting had at "Gulistan," Khar on Sunday July 3

Those who spoke for the proposition thought that cinema seeing was a bad habit and that it spoiled their eyes. "By going to cinemas we waste our time and also our money. We learn many bad things too"—that's how they argued.

"On the contrary, through Cinema we see so many things and learn so much....which otherwise it would be very hard to come across and very difficult to know and understand. What we hear may be forgotten, be what we see can never go out of our mind"

It seemed more opposed than favoured the proposition And when it was put to vote, sure enough, it was lost! After all, if we look to the other and better side of the problem—well, we may not form a habit of going to cinemas, we may not try to learn bad things that may have crept into the pictures; but for the sake of acquiring knowledge and as a sort good recreation, why should we miss them, really?

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week, on 17th to 23rd July 1938:—

1 Bro. Rama Shankar Mehta
2 Bro. J. S. Kotavala
3 Sis. Krishna Pai
4 Bro. Lilanath Joglekar
5 Sis. Kirtee Malini Pradhan
6 Bro. S. K. Phatak
7 Bro. Sorab Mody
8 Sis. Shakunthala Desai
9 Bro. Austin Pereira
10 Bro. K. F. Masani
11 Sis Sheila Motwane.

And, Bro. Hosang A. Mistry, Andheri, how and when shall I send your Birthday Greetings, please, when you have mentioned no date at all in your coupon?

PRIZE WINNERS

The following are the Prize Winners in our last Drawing and Painting Competition:—

1. Sis. Sudha Verma
2 Sis. Nila Ranjan
3 Sis Ruby Fernandes
4 Sis Zarin Jaffar Ali
5 Sis Sulani Mehta
6 Sis Freny Irani
7 Bro. S. Sarvanan
8 Bro. Prafulla R. Deshpand
9 Bro. M. U Baig
10 Bro. L. G. Subramaniam
11 Bro. Burjor Cowasji Guard
12 Bro. Tejpal Jamnadas

Another intereting competition will be given in the next week's issue—Please be on the lookout!

Prizes to the above winners have been despatched already—will all very kindly acknowledge their receipt immediately, and oblige.

THE CLOCK SAYS...
(By Ram Pal Singh)

The clock says.—"tick, tick, tick
What you have to do, do quick.
Time is fleeting fast away,
Forget to-morrow and act to-day."

"Who wants water?
(Photo by Z. D. Barni).

"HAPPINESS"
(By Jehangir Rustomji Screwvala.)

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR PARENTS

1 Thou shalt love thy child with all thy heart, with all thy soul, with all thy strength, but wisely, with all thy mind.

2. Thou shalt think of thy child, not as something belonging to thee, but as an individual.

3. Thou shalt regard his respect and love, not as something to be demanded, but something worth earning.

4. Every time thou art out of patience with thy child's immurity and blundering, thou shalt call to mind some of the childish adventures and mistakes which attended thine own coming of age.

5. Remember that it is thy child's privilege to make a hero out of thee, and take thou thought to be a proper one.

6. Remember also that thy example is more eloquent than thy fault-finding and moralizing.

7. Thou shalt strive to be a sign-post on the highway of life rather than a rut in which the wheel cannot turn.

8. Thou shalt teach thy child to stand on his own feet and fight his own battles.

9. Thou shalt help thy child to see beauty, to practise kindness, to love truth and to live in friendship.

10. Thou shalt make of the place wherein thou dwellest a real home—a heaven of happiness for thyself, for thy children, for thy friends and for thy children's friends.

Dedicated to all who accept parenthood as a welcome responsibility, a privilege and a very sacred trust.

Five Golden Rules For Children

1. You are required to view and treat your parents with respect.

2. You should be grateful to parents. Consider how much you owe them.

3. You must obey your parents, to do what they command and do it cheerfully. Your own heart will tell you that this is a most natural and proper expression of honour and love

4. You must further express your respect, affection, and gratitude, by doing all in your power to assist and oblige your parents.

5. Children can very soon recompense for the kindness they receive.

These ten commandments for parents and five golden rules for children may be followed properly

(Continued On Page 50)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan"
Khar—BOMBAY

"Playin in Sand."
(Photo by Gunvant Trivedi).

"A Fair Purchase."
(Photo by R. J. Vyarawala).

A TRAGEDY

The Indian Scout world has suffered an irreparable loss in the sad and untimely death of Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Provincial Commissioner for Bombay of the I. N. S. A., and one of the Directors of the Tata concerns. Mr. Naoroji, with his keen interests in the welfare of the youth of the country, had taken an active part in the Bombay Scout world as District Commissioner for Bombay in the B P. Association As a personal friend of Sir C. V. Mehta, the patriotic leader of all Bombay Scouts, Mr. Naoroji did his utmost to enthuse the scouts in the spirit of nationalism He was, however, thwarted in his aims by the predecessor of Mr. Tyrell, Sir Leslie Hudson, and had ultimately to resign his post. He once told me that no Indian with any self-respect would remain long with the reactionaries of the movement. Though his connections with scouting were officially severed, he always remained in close touch with the affairs of the movement and earnestly hoped that some day honest Indians would come to control the movement and put the genuine ideals of the scout movement at the disposal of our boys and girls.

When Lord Baden-Powell chose to fling the inglorious insult to India's honour and self-respect he was personally very much embittered, and he willingly agreed to shoulder the responsibility of the Provincial Commissioner of the Indian National Scout Association. For hours he planned to put the movement on sound and efficient footing.

He fell ill a few hours before he was to attend the Provincial Council meeting. He sent a word that he was indisposed and could not attend, however much he liked to share the work of the Council. He intended to give a personal welcome to revered Bajpaiji when he was in Bombay, but unfortunately illness barred his activities and he was destined no more to share physically the joy of the triumphant National Scout Movement.

In his private life, few lived the scout spirit as he did, ever willing to serve his brothers and help by active deeds. By his death India loses a great scout who served scouting without the lure of the "Medal of Merit". He, however, leaves behind him memories that are an everlasing tribute to the great Scout that he really was.

We offer our most sincere sympathies to Mrs. Naoroji, a noble enthusiast of the Girl Scout Movement, in her sad bereavement.

* * * *

A Prophecy Fulfilled

The following is the gist of what appeared in the "Lokasangraha," No. 109, on 5th June 1920:

The 'Lokasangraha' condemns the Boy Scout Movement on the ground that it is controlled by those interests do not coincide with those of the people. It asks the people to keep aloof from the movement because, in its opinion, it is not meant to further the interests of the Motherland, but to serve the purpose of the Empire. It wants that the movement should be entirely under the control of the people and declares that though at present its association with Europeans may look pleasant, in the end it will prove fatal." How true.

* * * *

Undesirable

We have received through the press a cryptic message from Jubbulpore that the scouters of the National Scout Association of the C.P. have formed themselves into four committees to assist the next session of the Indian National Congress. The National Scout Association of the C.P. is not affiliated to the I.N.S.A. It has also nothing to do with the Seva Samiti Scout Association. It is probably one of those Associations which had arisen as a protest against B.P.'s insult to India, and has remained to serve the scout ideals on national lines. We have not the least idea that the Association in C.P. intends to join the Hindustan Scout Association in August, but it is most likely that it will do so.

Under the circumstances we beg to point out that at the Conference of representatives of national scout Associations it was accepted as a policy of the future Hindustan Scout Association that it is a non-political organisation. There is no doubt that there is a sincere desire on the part of a large number in the country to help the Indian National Congress as the most representative political organisation which seeks to obtain the emancipation of the country, which is its most immediate need. But, at the same time, scout ideals must be clearly understood and appreciated by all those who desire to see the establishment of a single national scout movement in India.

"The honest motive of the scout movement throughout the world is to educate the young person to be an intelligent, efficient, patriotic citizen with lofty ideals and a noble character." With such an object it collects together young persons irrespective of castes and creeds and lays in them the good foundation mentioned above. It "prepares" the citizen for service. It should be left to the fully grown citizen brought up as a scout to decide in what channels—political, social, economic or intellectual—he or she will best serve the Motherland and humanity at large.

It is the moral duty of those who have stood for such an ideal to carry out its meaning in letter and spirit. In the enthusiasm of the movement let us not desecrate our ideals and prove ourselves guilty of the charge we have levelled against others. When the national scout movement declares itself non-political, it does so in the full realisation of its duties and responsibilities It does not desire to segragate its activities within the members of any political party, however large it may be. The childhood of the nation must be brought up in an atmosphere of wide outlook, so that its experiences may lead to find the right path of service.

By this we do not at all mean that the scouts of C.P. should not assist the Congress, if they think that that is the best channel into which they can divert their services. On the contrary, they will be untrue to themselves if they did not do what they felt was proper for them to do. But, surely they can render that service in their personal capacities by becoming volunteers of the Indian National Congress. Other scouters willing to serve another party may likewise do so in their personal capacity. It is not desirable that the scout uniform should become the symbol of any sectarian party or group political or communal. We appeal to our brothers in C.P. to stand firm by the ideals we accept, for eventually they will prove of benefit to the young and the country as a whole. Even from a realistic point of view it should be realised how fatal to our cause will prove any participation "in uniform" in activities, however patriotic they may be

In any case the Hindustan Scout Association has framed the foundation of the national movement, and it will not under any circumstances swerve from its path of duty. It is obligatory for it to stand firmly and uncompromisingly by its Aim, Objects and Policy as laid down at the last Conference.

May the national scout movement help to create in scout uniform true servants of the Motherland, who will prove devoted, faithful and efficient members of the community, party or group they may eventually choose to belong. We earnestly hope all scouters and scouts in C.P. who feel themselves Congressminded, follow the example of scouters in the four committees, and as "Congress members," put their services at the disposal of the Indian National Congress.

In the early stages of the national scout movement, incidents of the type mentioned above will occur, as the scout ideals, which had so long failed to appeal to public opinion are drawing a large number of new adherents. But, in the interest of the movement and its genuine aims, every measure must be taken to explain, cajole and persuade the national scouts to keep our moral obligations untinged, and declare to the world that we are able to remain faithful to our ideals.

* * *

Propaganda

The message of the National Scout Movement must reach every nook and corner of India. Already it has reached the far off Frontier Province, Sindh and Assam. But, the message must go to every individual boy and girl and to all schools and children's institutions in the country. Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai of the Seva Samiti and Mr. S. M. Desai of the I.N.S.A. are starting on a three months' tour of the South and Central India by the end of July. Dr. Mehta of the I.N.S.A. will join the party in October for touring the N.W.F.P., Punjab and Sindh.

It is earnestly hoped that all persons interested in the Scout Movement in the various Provinces will avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting the National Scouts representatives and make arrangements for putting Scouting on a fair basis in the various districts. Scout organisers should assist the representatives and make arrangements for rallies, public meetings and personal interview with local Government and educational officials. Letters are invited from all over India from places which require the presence and assistance of the national representatives. An itinerary of the tour will shortly be published in the all-India Press Bulletin of the I.N.S.A.

It has already been announced that for Bombay the columns of 'Aries' are an open forum. Persons desiring to contribute in vernacular languages must be aware that the "Bombay Samachar" runs the Gujerati Scouts' corner, and the "Nawa Kal" publishes scout information in Marathi. Contributions for publication are, therefore, welcome in English, Gujerati or Marathi by Aries, c/o The Indian National Scout Association, 129, Esplanade Road, Bombay 1.

* * * *

Our Annual Number

The I.N.S.A. is publishing a special number called "Hindustan Scouts" to commemorate the completion of its first year of existence. The number will be profusely illustrated, it will contain messages from great leaders all over India, a brief history of the Scout Movement and a detailed report of the present controversies in the scout movement. It will also contain articles from eminent scout leaders of East and West. Advertisements from all over India are welcome for this great scout annual to commemorate the birth of the United National Scout Movement.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

"Foam" Glass

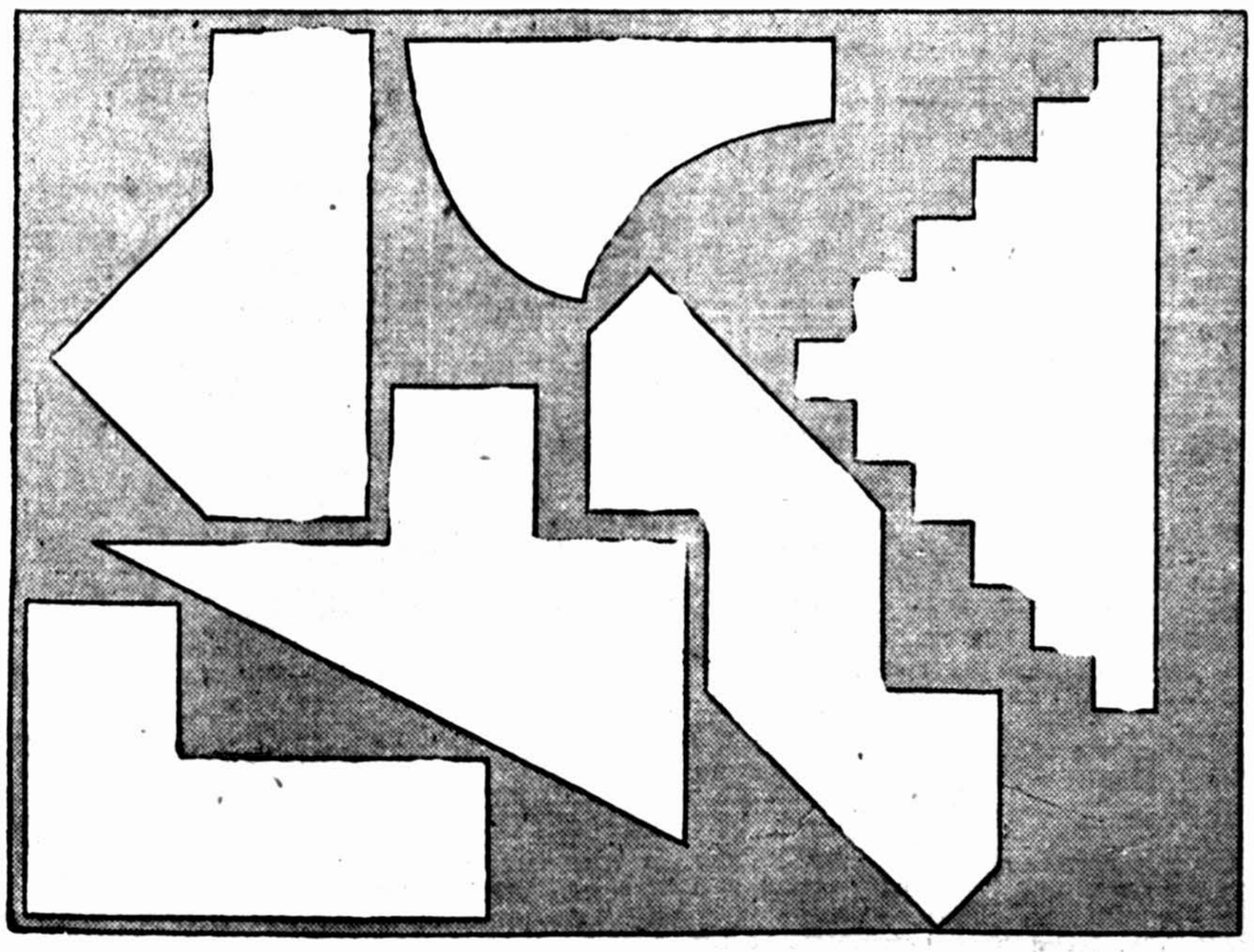
"Foam" glass is the latest development in acoustical insulation for keeping unwanted noise and sound from entering rooms and buildings

Developed in the laboratories of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, the glass can be molded in blocks of any desired shape and colored with any hue, so that it may be used as a decorative material to match the furnishings.

"Foam" glass is full of millions of air-filled tiny pores, just like a sponge. When a block of it is used for sound insulation the exposed surface is covered with these tiny pores.

Through these openings sound waves enter the foam glass insulation The waves are absorbed by and dissipated among the internal pores before they can gain entrance to the insulated structure.

A PARTY GAME FOR GROWN-UP CUT-UPS



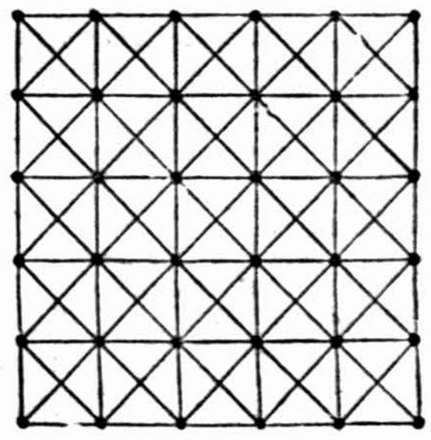
HERE is an interesting diversion to introduce at your next party. It is one of those paper-cutting puzzles.

Make as many tracings of the accompanying objects, left, as you have guests at the party. Transfer these on stiff paper and cut out, placing a set of objects in an envelope for each player and providing a pair of scissors as well. The players are to cut each figure into two parts by a single straight cut. These two parts are then to be reunited into a perfect square. The first player to complete the six squares wins the game.

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Pin-Placing

HERE is an exercise in ingenuity that is not quite as simple as it seems. Take six sharp pins and see if you can discover how to place them in six of the black dots in the diagram below so that no two pins are in the same line, in any direction, vertical, horizontal and diagonal



(For Solutions See Page 55).

One Is Always Right

WHOSE picture is on the purple three-cent stamp?

A flying mare is a: chief city official with a pilot's license, Pegasus, a nightmare that makes you fall out of bed, a wrestling tactic, a race horse?

Tempera is a painting medium in which the paint is applied with: sawdust, grease paint, by a temperamental artist, eggs, egg-plant, poached eggs on toast?

When a tailor speaks of a feller, he means a: suit with a man inside, the boss' silent partner, a tailor's goose, a person who sews hems, a man with a suit inside?

Judo is the: masculine form of Judy, a Greek goddess, a Greek restaurant, the Japanese art of self-defense, a Korean ant-eater?

A double truck is: a pair of shag dancers, a van with eight wheels, a newspaper term for a double page, box cars in a dice game, a dice game in box cars?

A pylon is a: tower, a scramble in a football game, a snake related to the python, an aeronautical observer?

(For Solutions See Page 55).

Word Square

CAN you complete this word square?

```
*D**O*
D**I*E
*S*A*D
T*A*A*
*R*A*E
R*D*E*
```

Too, Too Much

A YOUNG man asked his girl friend where they were to meet on the following day and received this reply.

"We will go," she said, "at 222222222222ley Street."

Where and when did they meet?

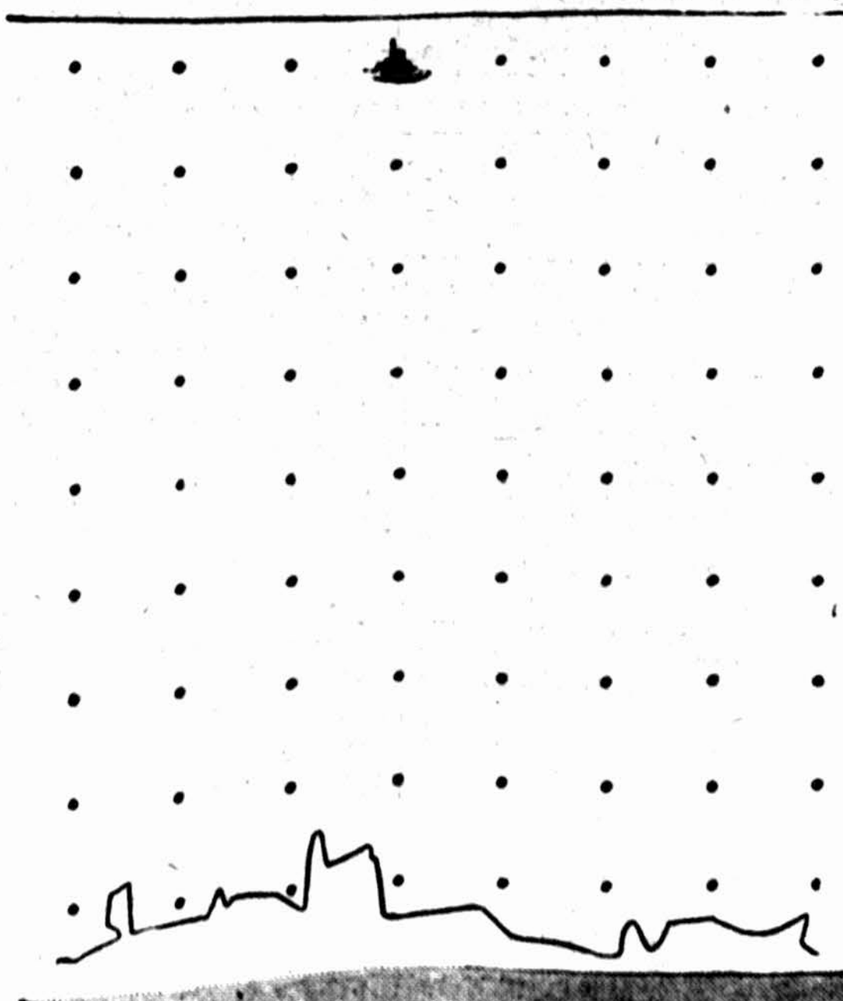
Submarine Testing

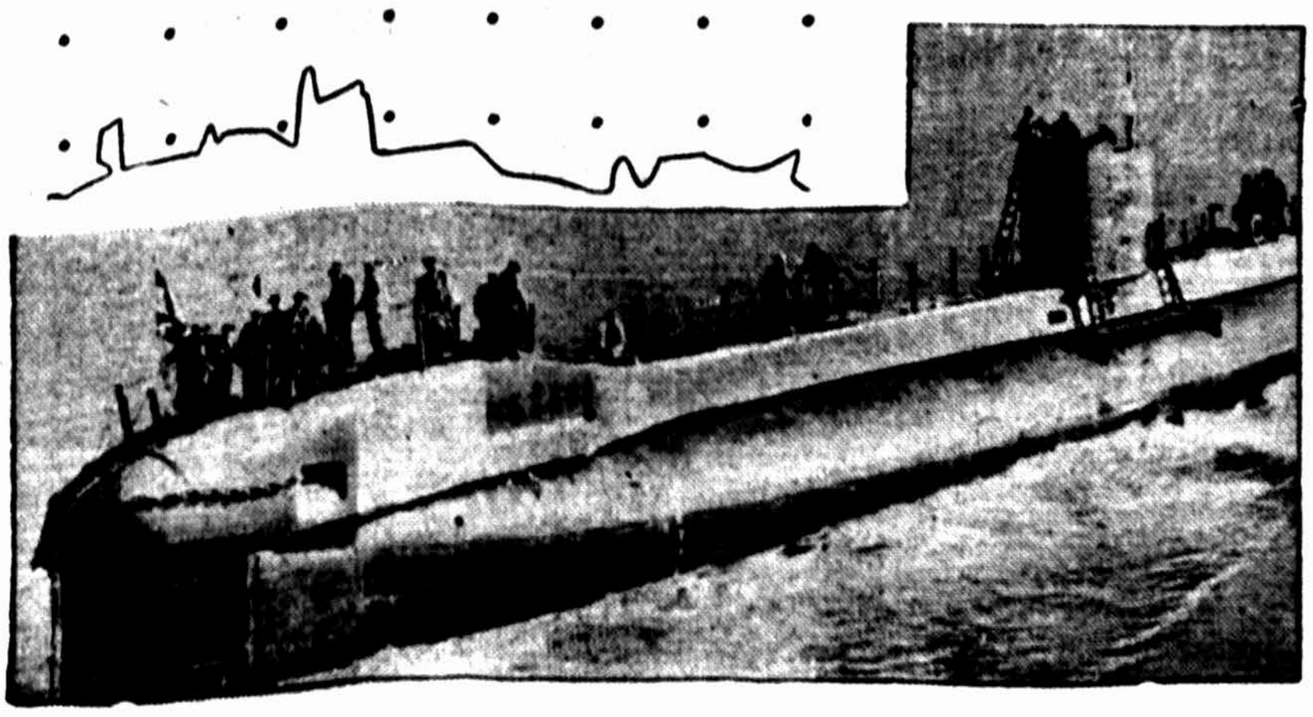
IMMEDIATELY after the Nautilus had been launched by the Swiss Navy, it was put through a series of test runs, submerged. Under-sea navigation is blind, the pilot can only get his bearings by coming up to the surface or at least raising his periscope to see that all was clear ahead of him.

The accompanying diagram is marked off in points ½-mile apart. The small submarine on the top line shows the starting point. What is the greatest distance the submarine can run within this restricted area, not raising its periscope more than 16 times? Take a pencil and mark the route of the submarine.

Every time you are forced to change direction make a small circle to represent the periscope. Each move you make from point to point counts a half mile. Do not ever go over the same route twice. That would be too easy, as all you would have to do would be to cruise repeatedly around the outer border of the area. To avoid complicated figuring of distances, no diagonal moves are allowed.

How far can you go?





(For Solution See Page 55.)

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors. Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness. Price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

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PILES
Stops bleeding, the surest & quickest remedy for Piles
Used in CLINICS and HOSPITALS.
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AT ANY STAGE of PILES
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WHAT IS NATURE CURE?

NATURE MAKE SOME WONDERFUL CURES. BUT WHEN MISUSED SOMETIMES IT MAKES TRAGIC MISTAKES TOO

Nature cure is a comprehensive term applied to all methods of treating disease which aim at co-operating with the natural forces and defensive mechanism of the body. Nature provides everything necessary for the maintenance of the health of the body and is prepared to combat, successfully, every cause of disease, provided it is given an opportunity at a sufficiently early stage. The object of Nature Cure is to discover how nature works and to make such provision as will assist her in her task, (writes Dr. C. E. Nelson, M.D., F.R.C.S., in the "Oriental Watchman.")

The principal tools which nature uses in maintaining and restoring health are diet, rest, exercise, sunlight, and fresh air.

Hydrotherapy (water treatment), electrotherapy (medical electricity,) light therapy, including X-ray, massage, corrective manipulations, and gymnastics are natural systems of the treatment included under the general term physiotherapy, which have been developed to facilitate and accelerate natural healing. Their effect depends on their power in assisting nature to throw off disease by their reflex action upon the nerves, or by their direct action on the circulation of the blood.

The term Nature Cure should also include surgery, vaccines, curative sera, glandular products (glands of internal secretion, insulin. etc.) as well as certain simple medicinal preparations, as these also aim at co-operating with natural forces and are based on nature's way of working.

Some would take exception to including surgery among natural remedies, but Nature Cure in its true and broad sense should include it, as by this means Nature is often helped in restoring health. The treatment of wounds and fractures, the training of abscesses, removal of stones, excision of pre-cancerous and cancerous conditions, midwifery, the repair of injury resulting from childbirth, and many other conditions too numerous to mention certainly come under the realm of rational therapy.

Drugs as a whole have no curative effects, their action being principally the control of symptoms. The late Sir William Osler once stated that the patient who is given drugs must recover twice —first from the disease for which the drug is taken, and secondly from the effects of the drug itself.

There are, however, certain medicinal or herbal preparations that are of value in the treatment of disease and that have a more or less specific action. For example, there are those that are used in the treatment of intestinal and blood parasites, which have the power of killing the parasite without causing much if any injury to the host. These by assisting nature qualify for inclusion within the compass of Nature Cure.

Primitive peoples have used herbal cures for centuries. and some remarkable discoveries have been made in recent years concerning the remedial powers of plants. In fact, some scientists believe that cures, or aids, for many diseases now incurable may yet be found in plant life.

A word of warning is in order against the promiscuous use of the commonly called "herbal remedies." Unfortunately many of these are prescribed by those not qualified to make an accurate diagnosis. Often the transactions are effected through the post, and remedies are given for the treatment of symptoms. In this way obscure symptoms of some serious disease may be masked until the condition has progressed to the incurable stage. This method of treatment is virtually reverting back to where we were fifty or one hundred years ago, when the treatment of disease consisted in the treatment of the symptoms by use of drugs. Better be progressive.

The discovery of germs, together with the study of the ways the body has of destroying them and their toxins, has added to the list of natural remedies the use of vaccines and curative sera. They are not employed like drugs to control symptoms, but to assist in the biochemical welfare called immunization, which destroys germs and naturalizes their toxins.

Although all these methods of treatment may be classed under the general heading, "natural healing," it is a travesty of Nature Cure to use any one of them exclusively, as is apt to be the case with those trained only in one branch. If all diseases had their origin, for example, in some disorder of the spine then our treatment might include only spinal treatment. Such, however, is not the case, and any system that confines all of its treatment to the spine is neither scientific nor safe.

Moreover there are some conditions that are aggravated by certain types of "natural" treatment and helped by others. A correct diagnosis, therefore, is imperative before any remedy can be properly applied. This in turn renders essential a thorough knowledge of physiology and biochemistry—the chemical changes occurring within the body during life. The discoveries of science, especially in the field of biochemistry, have revolutionized the treatment of disease. The study of the little glands of internal secretion (the thyroid, parathyroid, adrenals, pancreas, liver, pituitary, and the sex glands) has been of inestimable value in the diagnosis and treatment of such diseases as diabetes, pernicious anaemia, goitre, and many other diseases classified under metabolic disturbances. It is thus absolutely essential for one treating disease to be qualified in making diagnosis, or to be under the direction of someone who is.

It is unfortunate that there should be such a wide chasm between members of the medical profession and Nature Cure practitioners. On the one hand it has led to a specialization in certain branches of Nature Cure and to the neglect of the scientific side. On the other hand the medical profession is apt to deny patients who might receive great help by physiotherapy the privilege of treatment by those qualified in that line. What is needed is a closer co-operation between the two.

An important factor that widens the chasm is that there are certain Nature Cure practitioners who are guilty of unethical advertising. They are not content merely to make simple announcements of their particular treatment, but often make extravagant claims to curing many diseases in which their treatment is of no special merit. And no doubt the ailing public will always be subject to those exploiters who hang to the fringe of the medical profession, and take advantage of every legitimate advance move to make money at the expense of the ignorant. Nature makes some wonderful cures, but when misused it makes some tragic mistakes. It is well to be as careful of using cures as of playing with fire. After all, a broadminded physician is the safest guide in Nature Cures, as long as human nature is what it is.

KEEP NATURE'S LAW

To eat for health
Does not take wealth,
But character and brains.
To eat for taste
Makes big the waist,
Plus many aches and pains.
Man dives and flies
And thinks he's wise,
And Boss of all the earth,
But to this hour.
He's not the power
To give a life cell birth.
Keep "Nature's Law"
Eat ripe and raw
The leaves and seeds and fruit.
Then wear the smile
That's more than style,
Gain health and wealth to boot.

—*Frank E. Baker.*

Rohri:—

(Continued From Page 5)

offer their rosaries to be rubbed against it.

Jamma Musjid And Idd-Gah

The next most important of the sacred buildings is the Jama Musjid (where every Friday prayers are offered by millions of Muslims) erected in the same manner as the one at Delhi about 1583, by one Fateh Khan, an officer of the Emperor Akbar. It is a heavy three domed structure of red bricks, ornamented with good glazed tiles. It is near the Wah Mubarak. The conspicuous Iddgah for public prayers at the Idd festivals with its three domes and connecting curtain was built in 1593 A. D.

Jind-Pir An Island-Retreat

Opposite Rohri near Sukkur is a small island, of which about half an acre remains above water at the height of the inundation. This has been enclosed with a wall and contains a shrine to which Musalmans and Hindus come together in thousands from all parts of Sind in March and April, the former to honour Kwaja Khizr and the latter Jind Pir The Mussalman legend, the details of which vary in different accounts, is that a Delhi merchant by names Shah Hussein was travelling down the Indus by boat with his daughter on his way to Mecca. On his arrival at the city of Aror, Dalurai, the Hindu King of that country, who had heard of the great beauty of Shah Hussein's daughter, demanded her in marriage; but he met with a refusal on the plea that it was impossible for the daughter of a follower of the Prophet to wed a Hindu. Not content with this reply, the King determined to carry her off by force, but on the girl offering her prayers to Kwaja Khizr, the spirit of the water, she was answered by the saint, who directed her father to enclose the boat. As soon as this was done, the course of the Indus changed and the stream began to flow towards Rohri, whither also the boat was carried off in safety. In gratitude for this miraculous deliverance, Shah Hussein resolved to erect a shrine in honour of the saint who had thus befriended them, and in answer to his prayer he was directed to carry out his purpose on a small island a little to the North of Bukkur; and here the father built a mosque and the dome, which in after years was enlarged by the wealthy votaries, who are said to have covered the door of the original tomb with sheets of silver.

The Hindu identify Khwaja Khizr as Jind-Pir (properly Jind-Pir), i.e., the living Pir who is no other than the incarnation of the river Indus, elsewhere called Udero Lal, Darya-shah, King-water, etc., to whom they burn a light. The central building with the silver doors, be it tomb, temple or Cenotaph, contains a niche which is the seat of the saint and above it a slab of stone clumsily built into the wall bears a Persian inscription which has been translated. Thus:—"When this court was raised, be it known that the waters of Khizr surrounded it; Khizr wrote this in pleasing verse." The date is found from the "Court of the High one." The last words, 'Darghi-i-Ali' (The Court of Great God), give the date 341, which corresponds to A.D. 952. The Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey does not believe that the slab originally belonged to the present building, which looks quite modern. But, whether it did or not the inscriptions on it, a cast of which has been examined at the British Museum, is undoubtedly ante-dated. Its style and characters can hardly belong to a much earlier date than the 17th century. To the south-west of the shrine is a ruined brick mosque with an inscription which gives the date 1011 (A.D. 1602). The best part of the whole congery is the imposing gateway of the enclosure, which is decorated with tile work, some of it old and good. The possession of the shrine had for long been a subject of contention between Hindus and Mohammadans. The matter was settled some years ago, when the Hindus abandoned their claim and set up a shrine of their own as Jind-Pir on the Sukkur bank of river.

DONORS OF BLOOD-WANTED

PRAGUE (By Mail).

The Czechoslovak Red Cross Society under Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the first President, is forming through its woman workers an organisation of voluntary donors of blood for the Army.

The medical students of the Charles University are showing keen interest in this work. They have suggested the formation of a committee to organise the donors throughout the country.

This committee they propose, should arrange for the preservation of the blood and its transport in special motor vans.—Reuter.

McPherson received a letter from his rich aunt asking him to send his twin boys to her for a week's holiday, as she had never seen them. She enclosed a five-pound note to cover their railway fares.

A few days later a bonny-looking boy presented himself at her door. He handed her a note, which read: "Dear Agnes. Here is young Donald, one of the twins. The other is exactly the same."

NASEEM'S MARRIAGE

sequences. After all, in the restricted activities of village life, every small occurrence assumes unusually large proportions and an event, insignificant in the eyes of the city-dweller would be made the occasion of great festivity, in a village. I will, therefore, merely record, that, the village presented a festive appearence to which I attached no importance.

I was just settling down to a siesta when Naseem came in.

"Well, Naseem" I smiled "here we are, right in the lion's den."

"Yes, I have just seen my father and of course it is too early to broach the subject" he said—and then added: "though I must say his attitude puzzles me. I have never seen him so placid and complacent."

I laughed "But surely, that is in your favour. How else do you think an outraged father would feel at such a disgraceful behaviour of his beloved son?" I teased him. But Naseem was in no mood for frivolities and I soon dropped off into a well-earned doze.

I am not as yet quite sure whether it was the noise of the tom-toms or the music outside the house which awakened me or whether it was the instinctive feeling of impending tragedy. Anyway, I opened my eyes to find Naseem gazing out of the window.

"Hallo, Naseem, what is the merriment about?" I yawned. He turned to me and his haggard appearance took my breath away.

(Continued from Page 8)

He was as white as chalk and looked ten years older. I jumped out of the bed and ran up to the window.

"Whatever is the matter, Naseem, you look dreadful. What has happened?" I exclaimed.

"I am to be married" he replied with the air of a man in a trance.

"Married"—I nearly shouted out the word, "What do you mean?" It was incomprehensible to me. Naseem, poor fellow, seemed to have lost his wits and would do nothing but stare at me in the most helpless manner.

"What do you mean?" I repeated.

In reply he merely pointed to the crowd of villagers who had gathered along with the batch of the primitive musicians and to the general festive appearence which were indicated. If gestures could speak, his spoke volumes. The vaguest inkling of the possibilities was formulating in my brain, but I wanted enlightenment or rather the confirmation of the worst.

Then came the storm after the calm. Poor Naseem burst out and it was some time before I could grasp the essentials from the incoherent jumble of words he blurted out.

His father had thought over the whole affair and concluded that Naseem should not be allowed to carry through his intention. Apart from the folly of the step his son contemplated, there was the question of the honour of the house to be considered. His word was already plighted to his brother and would he ever be able to lift up his head, if it were to be broken now? His opinion was that Naseem's college affair was more or less a boy-and-girl affair and would soon die down if the boy was to be married now. He had, therefore, in his wisdom, thought it fit to arrange the marriage day immediately. Naseem returned home for the vacations, leaving Naseem entirely in the dark as to his plans.

How I pitied the poor boy. There he was, a picture of despair and indecision, not knowing what to do and looking upto me with a haggard and pinched face. We thought over a dozen schemes all impracticable because of the one main stumbling block—FILIAL OBEDIENCE. To the reader with his modern views of life this may appear strange, but let him go into the interior, to the villages, and let him penetrate into the mysteries of eastern homes, of eastern culture, and he will find that the basic principle of family life in India is Obedience; obedience of the wife to her husband, of the children to their parents, in fact of the younger to the older. This training is so firmly ingrained in our mode of living that seldom, aye rarely, does it ever occur that a young man disobeys his parents.

Naseem was, therefore, bound by these chains to follow blindly the dictum of his father, regardless of his own feelings, of the own views in the matter.

Can I describe to you the subsequent activities, which to the sight-seers were gay and festive, and which to me, who knew the depth of Naseem's despair, sounded as the death-knell of his hopes and ambitions? How I went through the nerve-racking time with its ceremonies, laughter, and jests, is still a nightmare to me. Who could judge that behind the smiling face of Naseem lay a heart so deeply wounded that it wept tears of blood.

I returned to college after the vacation but Naseem stayed back. The contrast between this Naseem, a thoughtful, sad-eyed, oldish young man and the merry college boy of only a few months ago was so striking that I could not believe it, had not my eyes witnessed the transformation. His excuse was that he found medical studies above him and that he would rather look after his ancestral properties.

But I knew that society has claimed two victims on its rigid altar of Customs and Conventions—two souls who had struggled in vain.

THE SCHOOLS OF AMERICA

(Continued From Page 7.)

word "Yes" and give up saying "Yeh," they are ready for the 1st grade. By that time they have adjusted themselves to school and find it a pleasant place. It was bewildering at first; the atmosphere reeked of child psychology, pedagogy and other helpful ologies and every one said "please" and "thank you", and the teacher never lost her temper but always spoke in a low even voice to soothe your troubled nerves. Not a bit like home, where everyone woke early and rushed and scrambled through the day and half the night as well. A new world where all is peaceful and orderly and strange. But they need not have worried; by the time they have reached the 3rd grade all is rush and scramble again, the teachers have forgotten this nerve soothing business. Now it is a case of how much can be got through during school hours 8 to 3-30, with an hour for lunch.

The children are not expected to do home work; they do their sums during part of class time, occasionally have a free hour, and then are expected to be in the library working or reading. The usual classes are to be found there; Somerset Maugham and Ethel Boileau among the novelists, a big supply of books of reference, and all these can be taken home. How they get time to read is a mystery, with their gym. and their swimming and their band practice. Perhaps they don't; but if there are any bookworms these American school libraries are an earthly paradise that Irish children might well envy.

Mixed Schools

The schools are mixed, boys and girls working together and the girls keeping up with the boys even through the high school up to the ages of 17 or 18. Of course in the lower grades they surpass the boys. The teachers themselves state that the girls are quite as good as the boys even in mathematics. This seems peculiar unless perhaps it is that the standard of mathematics is lower in the United States than in the secondary schools of Ireland.

Well they may not be advanced in mathematics but when it comes to taking an interest in public affairs that is quite another thing. A class of youngsters aged about 12 have just been given permission to ask a visitor from Ireland any questions they liked. Visitor, slightly nervous, waits anxiously. A small boy, eyes shining with excitement, jumps up in his place and asks "Which side are you on in the Spanish Civil War?" Visitor nearly faints in surprise. Then "Does the rest of Ireland take the same side as you do?" The young man himself is on the side of the Government. A storm of questions arise, children trying frantically to catch the visitor's eye. Questions on all subjects, but chiefly political—"What do Irish people think of the King of England?" Then at last the inevitable, "What do you think of America?" The visitor considered those last five minutes answering the questions of those bright youngsters about as interesting as could have been spent anywhere

THE PILGRIMAGE TO AMARNATH

(Continued From Page 7.)

mage at the various stages at temporary shops, but those who can arrange to do so should take adequate supplies from Srinagar or Pahalgam.

The rates are approximately as follows for the journey from Pahalgam to Amar Nath and back.

	Rs.	as.
Riding pony	7	8
Pack pony	6	0
Palanquin with bearers	50	0
Cooly	3	0

The load for a pack pony is 2 mds. There are contractors appointed by His Highness' Government at each stage for the supply of transport, fuel and milk. Sheds are provided for the use of Sadhus and poor pilgrims at each stage and the Dharmarth and Devasthan Department of His Highness' Government arranges to provide tents for shelter as well.

Invalids and those whose health is not fit to stand high altitudes, cold and rarified air are advised not to make the journey. In wet weather it can be very cold even in the summer months.

For the Hindus able to do so to undertake the journey to Shree Amar Nath Ji is a sacred duty; for others it provides a healthy trek amidst wild mountain scenery of great splendour and beauty.

* * * *

A new pulpit having been erected, the minister and the verger tested the acoustics.

"Stand you well to the back and see how this sounds." said the minister, repeating a text.

"Fine, meenister, fine!"

"Now you go up into the pulpit and say anything you like."

The verger went up. "I havena' had a rise o' pay for three years. Hoo does that soond, meenister?"

I GET INSTANT RELIEF FROM "CALCUTTA THROAT"
AFTER USING
Mistol
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat.
Mistol
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

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THE TWINS
(By Ram Kisani.)

One summer night, some ten years ago, I was lying in my bed, —restless.—The night was very close. The moonlight flooded my bed which looked as though it had glistering sheets.

It was very calm without, save an occasional scream of the bat. Thus, in the appalling stillness which seemed, hanging about like a cloud, I was lying in my bed. Suddenly I heard some hoarse whispers outside. I jumped off my bed and peeped through the window. Facing my house stood a stone villa but there was no sign of human beings. I got into my bed. But hardly had I rested my head on the pillow when the hoarse whispers began again:

'Brother!'

'Yes, brother!'

'Did you hear that he is killing us to-morrow?'

'Killing us!'

'To-morrow we are dying—you and I.'

'Why should he kill us?'

'Just to gratify his personal desires.'

'Oh! how cruel!'

'Cold blooded murder!'

'But will he ever be happy?'

'No—never.'

The conversation then ceased. I once again looked through the window but I could find nothing. I was quite puzzled by the strange conversation and my brain ran amuk with the ideas of ghosts and spirits. Soon I was in the arms of morphens.

Early next morning, I hurried to my granny thinking she could give me an explanation of the strange occurrence. I told her about it but as she was engaged in her house-hold duties she asked me to wait for a few minutes.

The ten minutes which intervened seemed to me as heavy as ten hours. At last she came to me and said, "What is it?"

I described the whole thing to her.

"Did you really hear that?" she asked.

'Yes. Truly.'

'About someone trying to kill?'

'Yes exactly.'

'And about cold-blooded murder?'

'Yes, and also about the final curse,' said I.

'Oh, you have heard everything then!' she exclaimed.

'Did you hear the same conversation?' I asked.

'I have heard it for years', she replied.

'What are they, granny?' I asked, eagerly.

'Spirits of course!' she said.

'Spirits!'

'Yes. The spirits of two trees.'

'Spirits of trees! I don't follow you, granny' said I.

'These that whisper are the spirits of two trees.'

'But how did they become spirits? Do tell me the whole story.'

'You see that stone villa opposite our house?'

'Yes, I do'.

'Well', she said. 'Once two Babul so huge and tall stood there——'

'What became of them?' I interrupted.

'The owner thought of raising a building so the trees had to be felled——'

'Had to be felled?'

'Yes. He did think of their

"From the Well'.

spirits and he asked Brahmins to devise an easy way of getting rid of them.'

'And what did they tell him?'

'Well, if you interrupt me in this way, I don't want to go on.' said my granny getting hot.

I blushed.

'The Brahmins', proceeded my granny, 'told him to offer to each tree a five seer 'sugared' loaf, the night before they were to be cut——.'

'What ever for?'

'To appease the spirits of the trees'.

'And were they pleased?'

'No. The spirits left ere the offering was made.'

'What happened then?'

'The owner raised the villa and brought his family to live there.'

'But what became of the spirits?' I asked suddenly.

'They came to haunt the villa the day the family occupied it. And I heard this conversation the same night.'

'Did you inform the owner about it?'

'I did, but he did not believe in spirits.'

'H'm what happened then?'

'The owner', my granny said. was a trader in the Persian Gulf. So he left for the place leaving his family behind. Soon afterwards his only son got whooping cough and died. His wife died too, broken-hearted——'

'And the owner himself?' I interrupted.

'He drowned himself when he came to hear about the calamity'

'Oh!' I

'The curse came true at last!' said my granny.

'But can the trees have spirits, granny?' I expressed a doubt.

'Why, if they have life, they have spirits!'

'Of course they have life'. I said admitting the truth about the first half of her statement, Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose has proved——'

'Then it is as plain as your nose that trees have spirits' said my granny.

Her story removed my disbelief in spirits. Not that I quite believe in them now, but as I have never been able to make head or tail of it, I am quite willing to acknowledge that there may be such things as spirits!

THE SKY AT NIGHT
(By Janardan Trivedi.)

During the bright half of the month the moon shines fully. The stars twinkle. The light clouds run to and fro. Sometimes the moon is covered by the clouds. But her rays pierce through them, and the filtered dim light is spread over the earth. At this time, the sky assumes a beautiful colour, and the heart trembles at seeing it.

The sky is all dusky and gloomy at night in the dark half of the month. It seems to be a dark sea. The twinkling stars seem to be the light houses in the sea. And when the light of various planets and stars gathered in the path of the Milky-way is seen, it seems that the gods are standing on their way to heaven with ever-burning lights in their hands! But for such sights, we don't like to see the sky!

Explorers and astronomers make discoveries and study the sky during this period of the month. Our poets compare the moon with a boat and the stars with pearls in the sea. As the boat flows in the sea, the moon flows in the sky. It is indeed a grand comparison. It seems to me that perhaps the naughty moon is very fond of the game of "Hide and Seek". Because I always find her playing that game with her mates, the stars and the clouds.

The sky is Nature's resting place, and the play-ground of heavenly bodies and gods. They decorate the sky with various coloured maps and pictures. But during the night, it is no more a play ground or a resting place of nature. It is the world of heavenly birds at night. No other is allowed there at that time except the moon, the queen of the birds, and her friends, the stars.

SOME JOKES
(By Kamal Nain Singh.)

1. Father (to his son): See, your examination is nearing. You should study day and night.

Son: I sleep at night.

Father: You should keep awake at night.

Son: Father, you told me yesterday that only the owls wake up in the night.

Father: You are a donkey.

Son: No, father, how could that be!

"Friends."
(Photo by G. S. Mhatre).

Sheila Behu, member No. 1 of the Balkan-ji-Bari will be celebrating her Birthday, on 23rd July.

2. Mother: Mohan, why have you not gone to school to-day?

Mohan: Because you say that after my going to school you remember me very much.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

3. Teacher: Where is your book?

Student: Sir, it is lying at my house.

Teacher: Does it lay eggs in your house?

Student: Yes sir, it seems so, because I had seen eggs lying on it to-day.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

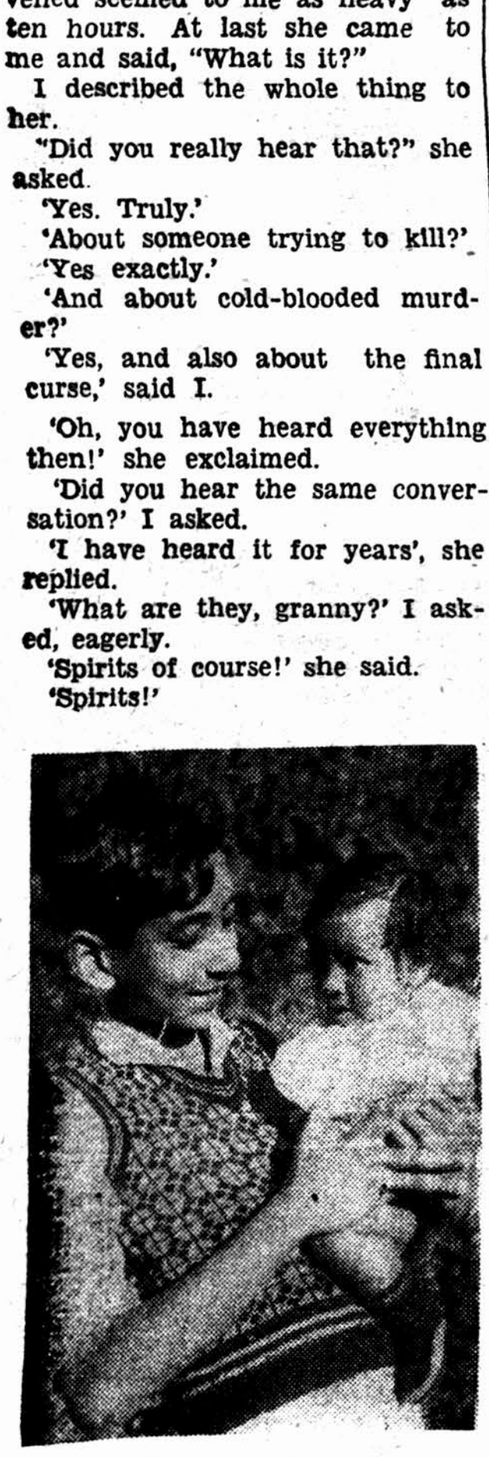
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



"Brothers."
(Photo by Bro. Devendra Kumar).

Amazing Tale Of Married Woman's Intrigue

a China ash-tray and tried to hit him?—He pushed me and I was enraged."

A RIGHT ROYAL ROW.

Mrs. Greg said that there was "a right royal row."

Mrs. Greg said she told Barber: "It seems to me, Norman, that not only are you taking advantage of my husband's hospitality, but you made up to me and you have had money out of me and a car." Norman then said: "I shall get my women when I want to."

"That was why I went for the revolver," Mrs. Greg said.

Mr. Butlin: Did you say to him: "You have got £800 out of me and all you deserve is the cat-o'-nine-tails?" Is it not a perfect example of the fury of a woman scorned?—No, a reasonable way to go on. I was trying to get out of him a promise to repay the money he had from me.

"MY LOVER."

Mr. Butlin read from a letter which Mrs. Greg agreed she wrote to a Leeds girl with whom Barber became acquainted. . . .

"Norman Barber has been my lover for three years and still is. The money he spends while out with you belongs to me. Just before Christmas I bought him a car. Even some of the clothes he stands up in have been bought by me. We have spent week-ends in London together, and also holidays as man and wife."

Mrs. Greg said she wrote that as she wished to "save the girl from the same fate" as herself.

Mr. Butlin: Did you want to save him for yourself?—I did not. I had sent him away before that, in January.

About March or April did you get to know that Mrs. Barber had a number of the letters you had written to the boy?—I found it out almost two years back.

HER HUSBAND KNEW ALL.

When you saw you could not get the boy back, you became extremely anxious to get those letters?—I did not, because my husband knew all about it.

When Mrs. Barber refused to hand over your letters, that was the last straw with you. It completed the frantic state of mind that had already been produced?—My mind has been at rest for quite a long time.

I suggest you thought out this pretty little scheme to get even with the Barbers by trying to make out that Mrs. Barber was trying to harm you—a perfect little revenge?—I swear before God I did not.

This completed the cross-examination.

William Youell Forbes, an examiner of questioned documents, said he was of the opinion that the writing on the wrapper and slip of paper and on two postcards was by the same person.

He agreed with Mr. Butlin that he did not examine the handwriting with a view to trying to discover if it had been written by a person who was copying somebody else's writing.

Mr. Forbes said that he had not seen Mrs. Greg's writing until in court that day.

Mr. Butlin: I put it to you that there are many characteristics—personal idiosyncracies—in Mrs. Greg's writing which appear in the note and on the label (on the brown paper wrapper). I will ask you to look at them.

When the hearing was adjourned Mrs. Barber's bail was renewed.

Case Dismissed

When the hearing of the case was resumed on the 22nd June cheering greeted the magistrates' decision that there was no 'prima facie' case, and friends crowded around Mrs. Barber.

"KINDNESS"

Detective-Sergeant John Enlon said that when he interviewed Mrs. Barber she said she knew "absolutely nothing" about the chocolates. She said: "I am not friendly with Mrs. Greg. I used to be, but I found she was making love to my son. I would not waste my time and money on Mrs. Greg. She is a dangerous woman. She has sent them to herself to make mischief."

After the warrant for her arrest had been read to her, Mrs. Barber said: "If it had not been for kindness, I could have put Mrs. Greg where she is putting me a long time ago."

Sergeant Harry Heale said the box of chocolates, when made up as a parcel, would have to be handed in at a post office. He did not doubt that Mrs. Barber was well-known in Sale.

Mr. Percy Butlin (defending): Is there a scrap of evidence of any kind that Mrs. Barber posted this or any other parcel in Sale on that date (May 6).

The Sergeant: I have not been able to find any.

NO EVIDENCE.

The officer said he had not been able to discover if Mrs. Barber had ever purchased any permanganate crystals.

(Continued From Page 6)

Mr. Butlin: Is the position this, that there is not a scrap of evidence of any description that Mrs. Barber has ever been in possession of any permanganate crystals?—Yes.

This ended the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Butlin immediately submitted that there was no case, on the evidence of the prosecution, to go for trial.

"The whole of the evidence, apart from that of the handwriting experts, is in favour of Mrs. Barber," Mr. Butlin said, "and the evidence is that of the prosecution.

"WICKED INVENTION."

"Mrs. Greg was preparing evidence from the moment she opened that parcel. She was preparing for this case. Who would keep a box of chocolates in the wrapper in which they had arrived for two days?

"The explanation can only be that she knew perfectly well the contents of that box before she opened it. From the very beginning, the story that Mrs. Barber had sent the chocolates is a wicked invention on the part of Mrs. Greg.

"She has had the strongest possible motive known in the world for wishing to do damage. There is no stronger motive known to the human mind than thwarted passion and jealous rage."

Mr. Butlin referred to Norman Barber as "the boy of whom she (Mrs. Greg) was terribly fond."

"What earthly motive had Mrs. Barber for injuring Mrs. Greg?" he asked. "Mrs. Barber had got what she wanted. She had wanted her boy back."

SON CONGRATULATES.

After a short retirement, the chairman (Mr. W. G. Taylor) said Mrs. Barber would be discharged.

The cheering which broke out was immediately suppressed, a police official saying: "Silence. This is not an opera house."

Among the first to congratulate Mrs. Barber were her husband and her son Norman, who, with his brother, had been in court during the proceedings.

After the dismissal of the case Mrs. Gabrielle Eugenie Greg said to a reporter:—

"I can still hold up my head. My husband has been a real brick. This makes no difference to us."

Mr. Greg said: "I shall stand by my wife."

Mrs. Annie Barber, of Sale, accused of sending the chocolates, said: "I was confident of my innocence being established."—"The News Chronicle."

GERMANY NOT TO BE REPRESENTED AT WORLD'S FAIR

The German Government has declined to be represented at the World's Fair to be held next year in New York. The reason officially given for its abstention is the difficulties of monetary exchange. This decision has left the way clear for the adoption of the suggestion that there should be an exhibit of the work of German refugees in the United States. This, it is pointed out, would show that they are not merely critics and victims of an evil system but doers and creators also.

A single glass case would be enough to provide a convincing demonstration of the German spirit under persecution. It would contain, a book by Albert Einstein and another book by Thomas Mann, and would be labelled "Samples of German exile products". The "New York Times" remarks that if the scope of this section were extended to include reminders of the achievements of earlier German refugees to the United States, from the time of Carl Schurz and the other "forty-eighters" who left their native land ninety years ago, there would be abundant material for a handsome pavilion.—"Manchester Guardian."

SHAW AND HIS MONEY

George Bernard Shaw, who for several months past has been predicting his own early demise and uttering characteristic Shawisms about it, turns more serious when he discusses how he will leave his money.

He told Hannen Swaffer that he proposes to provide annuities for certain unspecified persons and that this will postpone the final disposal of his estate until these persons are "extinct".

Then, he said, he hopes to do something for the English language, for English speech and manners and for the science of phonetics.

Anyway, we think, he has already done much for the English language in his writings and especially in his plays. And he has done much for phonetics by his demonstrations on the lecture platform. The unpredictable Shaw might well be excused if he let it go at that.—"Vancouver Star."

DEEP BREATHING EXERCISES

Practice deep breathing and keep fit your general health advise many physicians now a days but one must know that such practice must be in correct method otherwise it will do more harm than good. Here are two process good. Here are two processes for such exercise which any one can follow:—

Exercise 1.—Deep breathe, without strain. Hold the breath about three seconds. (Inhale, and exhale, through the nose.) Let the breath out slowly, until the lungs are completely emptied.

Inhale again very gradually, as before. Hold four seconds. Exhale slowly. Inhale again and hold five seconds. Exhale slowly. Repeat the exercise three times.

Make the breathings as rhythmic as possible and exhale more slowly than you inhale. This exercise aerates the blood and establishes a better circulation, in addition to helping your voice.

Exercise 2.—Draw in a fairly deep breath, hold it, then, without exhaling, draw in another breath, then another, filling the lungs completely. Each time while inhaling walk four steps, then hold the breath while walking eight steps, then exhale while walking six steps.

While holding the breath, close the fists as if grasping something tightly in the hands. Then open them slowly while exhaling, allowing the muscles to gradually relax. Repeat this exercise as often as convenient during the day. It will expand your lungs, increase your magnetic force, and help to invigorate the mind.

Two bricklayers, Pat and Mike, were helping to build a house. Pat was on the roof, Mike on the ground.

Suddenly the foreman told Mike to fetch the ladder, which was urgently needed at the other side of the building.

"Hoi!" shouted Mike to his mate. "Don't come down the ladder, Pat; I've taken it away."

Shouted Pat from the roof: "Then ye'd better put it back agin; I'm half-way down already."

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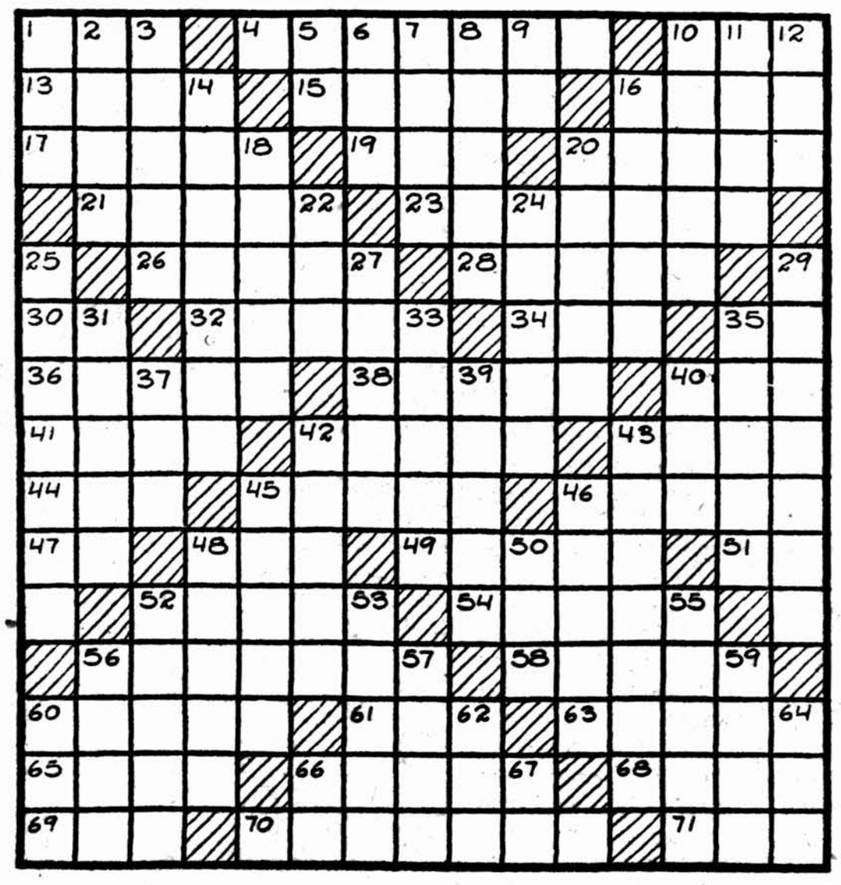
Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

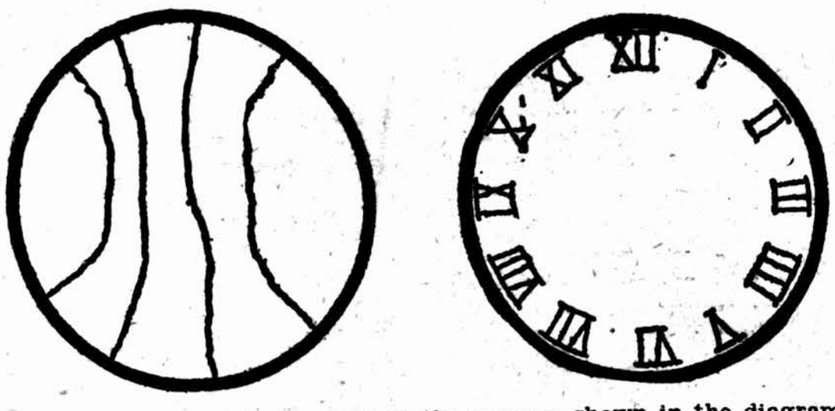
1—Where is the University of Michigan: —— Arbor?
4—Verandas.
10—Weep.
13—Extinct.
15—Subject to great heat.
16—What state gave the country eight presidents?
17—Who was the "Hero of Manila Bay"?
19—White linen vestment.
20—What juvenile actor starred in "Rainbow on the River"?
21—Elderly women.
23—Pertaining to the wind.
26—What is the missing name: The Battle of Saratoga is also called the Battle of —— Heights?
28—Company of soldiers.
30—Part of the verb "to be."
32—What is the "Lone Star State"?
34—Assume.
35—Have existence.
36—Nymph who lured mariners.
38—Sparred.
40—Who was the sky and war god of the Teutons?
41—Hebrew measure.
42—Tree of the oak family.
43—Unusual.
44—Knot in cotton fiber.
45—Greek building for musical contests.
46—Few threads introduced beneath the skin.
47—Has being.
48—Greek letter.
49—What legendary king had the golden touch?
51—One of the United States (abbr.)
52—What island is the base of the British Mediterranean fleet?
54—Who is the first high priest mentioned in the Bible?
56—Disturbs.
58—Bogs.
60—Carpenter's tool.
61—Torrid.
63—Declare.
65—Who was the founder of Troy?
66—Round hill.
68—Blemish.
69—Honey.
70—Defensive tower.
71—Mineral spring.

VERTICAL

1—Find the sum
2—Require.
3—Rich Anglo-Indian.
5—In the same place (abbr.)
6—Constellation.
7—Who wrote "Nana"?
8—Indian civet.
9—Indian madder.
10—Not expensive.
11—Nothing (French).
12—At a distance (poet.)
14—Who was the Greek goddess of fruitful soil?
16—What hunter was slain by Artemis?
18—What is another name for Arabia Felix?
20—Kindred.
22—Numeral.
24—Command.
25—Pertaining to Freemasons
27—Valuable fur.
29—Roman writer of comedies.
31—Actors.
33—What Biblical city was destroyed with Gomorrah?
35—What English poet wrote "Don Juan"?
37—Kind of cloth.
39—Feminine name.
40—Make lace.
42—Mine entrances.
43—Places of frequent assembly.
45—Canadian physician.
46—Garments of Hindu women.
48—Loses color.
50—Barrier preventing floods.
52—Follower of Genghis Khan.
53—Who is the missing musketeer: ——, Porthos, Aramis?
55—Low tides.
56—Animal.
57—Classify.
59—Cease.
60—Goal.
62—Prefix: three.
64—Greek letter.
66—Mother.
67—Oleum (abbr.)

(For Solutions See Page 55).

CRACKED CLOCK



A CLOCK face was cracked in the manner shown in the diagram at left. Our puzzlist soon found that the cracks ran in such a way that the numbers in each division always added up to sixteen. Compare the two diagrams and see if you can find out where the cracks must fall. Turn the cracked face over the whole face until the numbers coincide with the terms of the puzzle. Make a tracing of the cracked face on a thin tissue and superimpose over numbered dial.

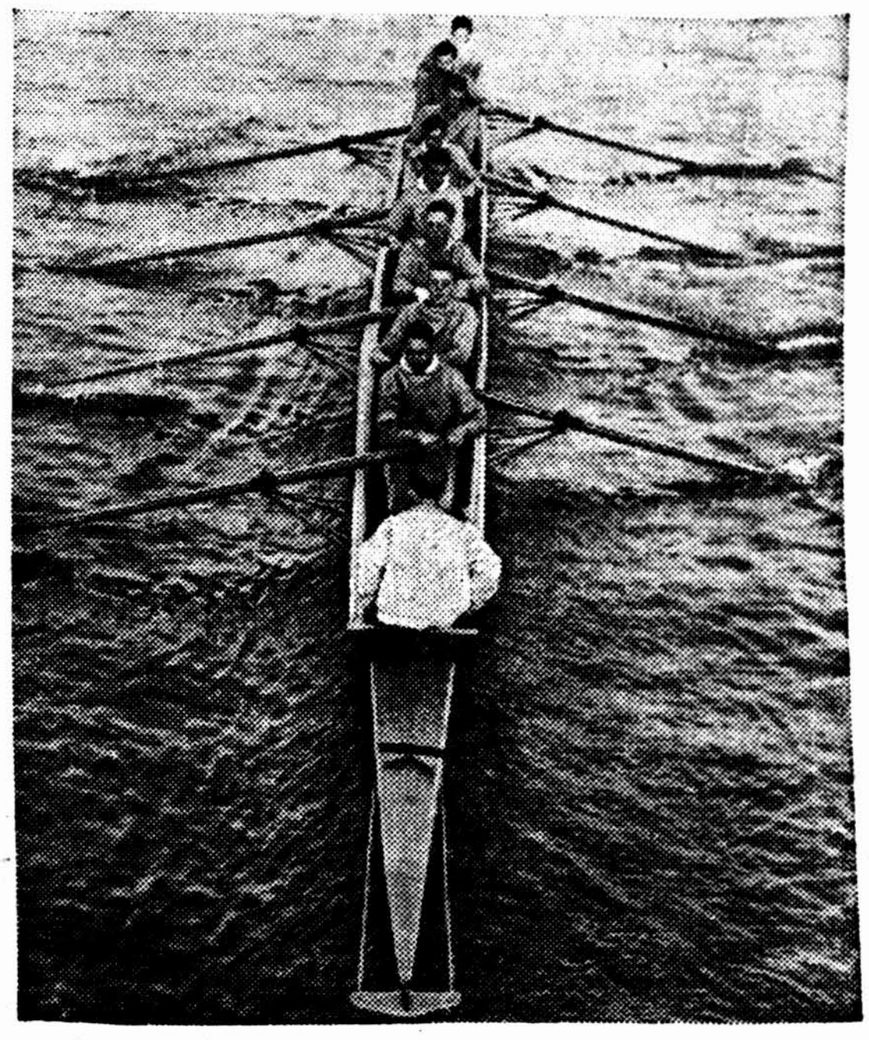
(For Solutions See Page 55).

What Is the Weight?

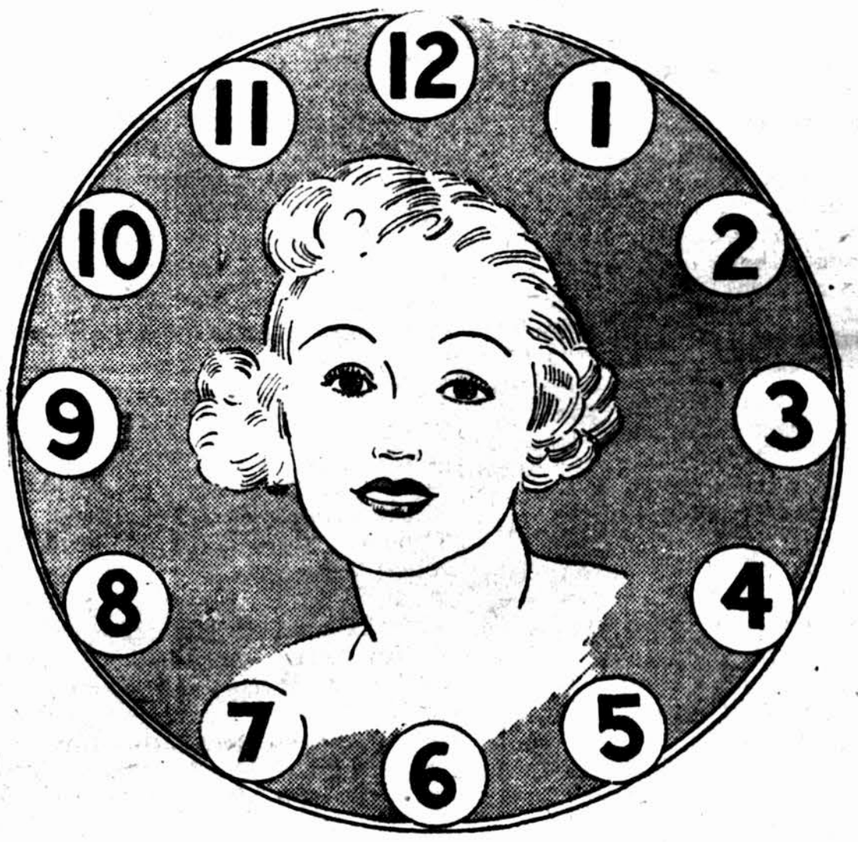
HERE is a simple arithmetical problem that a good mathematician should be able to figure out in his head:

On a certain rowing team, the coxswain weighs two-thirds as much as the heaviest man, and is 25 pounds lighter than the lightest oarsman. The second oarsman is two pounds lighter than the stroke, while the third man is three pounds lighter than the second and four pounds heavier than the fourth. Likewise, the fifth man is five pounds lighter than the sixth man, who is six pounds lighter than the man before him and seven pounds heavier than the man in back of him. The eighth oarsman is just eight pounds lighter than the seventh oarsman.

What is the total weight of the crew?



(For Solutions See Page 55).



WATCH THIS ONE

WHEN the hands fell off his watch, Zeke Retz wanted to throw it away. His wife, however, pasted a picture of herself in the center of the dial and told him to carry the watch always.

To avoid being laughed at when he showed his watch, Zeke would say:

"This is a puzzle watch. If you write letters between the numbers of this dial, it is possible to form words at different places about the dial. For instance, with the letters I have in mind, you can spell from 1 to 5—shadow, 1 to 7—offense, 3 to 6—to boast, 4 to 6—tattered piece of cloth, 4 to 7—violent anger, 5 to 7—period of time, 6 to 8—precious stone, 6 to 11—sign of the zodiac, 8 to 2—the least quantity or amount assignable, 12 to 2—silent." What are the words?

(For Solutions See Page 55).

DOG WAGS HIS TAIL FOUR MEN GO TO JAIL

Four men went to jail on June 11 because a dog wagged its tail at the nice policemen.

The friendly dog belonged to Everet Gonzales, 21, whom the police wanted to question about a series of automobile thefts and filling station hold-ups.

Detectives went to Gonzales's home, but could not find the suspect until, just as they were leaving, one of them noticed the dog wagging its tail and cavorting about a truck.

Acting on a hunch, the officers ordered Gonzales to "come out of that truck before we pump it full of lead." He came out.

Questioned at headquarters here, police said. Gonzales implicated three other men, who were also taken into custody.

HOUSE OF MANY TWINS

There now are five sets of twins associated with a house built at Yarrawonga in Australia twelve months ago. It is reported that the builder, painter and tenant of the house are fathers of twins and that the owner—a bachelor—is a twin. A few months after the building was finished the news was broken to R. E. Richman, contractor for the tiling of the house that he was the father of twins—girls.

£211 FOR SLAP ON EAR

For a slap on the ear which was said to have cost a ten-year-old schoolboy 60 per cent. of his hearing, a teacher and the managers of a Lancashire school were ordered to pay £211 9s. 6d. damages at Liverpool Assizes.

Mother: "You mustn't whisper before company."

"Well, then, mummy, that gentleman over there took another cake when you weren't looking."

GAMBLING DENS OF NEW YORK

over the city, another form of gambling goes on quietly. Policy is a game in which the bettor guesses that a certain number of three digits will be drawn in the policy lottery. The winning numbers are obtained by adding the amount bet on three selected races at pari-mutuel tracks, and the last three numbers of the total win. The chances may be 1,000,000 to 1 against the bettor.

The bets in this policy game are made in bars or cigar stores, or some other place where the runner for the racket may make a penciled note of the number and the name of the bettor. The runners invade nearly all the large office buildings in the city, and any one wanting to bet can find them on every block. They send in the money and the numbers to a central office, where there are batteries of adding machines. And at night, about 10-30 the runners are in the places where they have taken the bets, paying off.

The other large lottery run in the East is the Italian lottery, the last three winning numbers being obtained by adding the figures of the bank clearing in six Italian cities, which are published every Saturday.

The Irish Sweepstakes

There is one form of gambling in this country which begins just as quietly as the others, but which ends in a blaze of excitement. This is the Irish Sweepstakes. Tickets for dol. 2.50 are sold all over the metropolitan area by all sorts of people, and the honest sellers send the stubs back to Ireland with the money collected. There are many tickets sold for which no return is made to Ireland. But, as lotteries are illegal, the buyer can do nothing about it.

There comes a day when the tickets are drawn with much ceremony in Dublin, and back in New York a happy man or woman on relief, a chauffeur, a janitor or salesman learns that he has a ticket on a good horse and that if he wins he may get dol 150,000—minus taxes, for the government imposes a levy on this illegal transaction. The holder of the ticket may sell it for a large price before the race or hold it and take a chance of winning much more. When these tickets are announced and later when the race is won the newspapers devote columns to telling who the lucky people are and what they intend to do with their winnings.

Just what the financial total of all this is it is difficult to ascertain, but it runs into figures that approximate the national deficit. Discussion with gamblers, with bookmakers and with accountants of gambling syndicates provides good reason to believe that the average daily play on race horses in this country is considerably more than dol. 5,000,000. Some bookmakers put the figure higher. It runs, at least, between dol. 1,500,000,000 and dol. 2,000,000,000 a year. When to this is added the money played on policy, which Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York, once estimated at dol. 100,000,000 a year for this city alone, as well as the money played in the Italian lottery, the baseball pools, the Irish Sweepstakes and the church bazaars and lotteries, the total sum might well approximate dol. 3,000,000,000.

Why does this tremendous business exist? There are many answers.

"Gambling is a competitive instinct," says Dr. A. A. Brill, the psychiatrist. "It exists for two reasons; one is that the average person wants to get something for nothing, and the other is that there is not enough hazard in human life as it is at present constituted. Those who play all the time cannot bother to work for what they want. The poor particularly, have difficulty in adapting themselves to reality, and they gamble in the hope of getting some easy money. The rich need more zest in living; they have too much security. Our mechanism is not built for security; it is built for struggle, and gambling provides the excitement which life does not offer as it once did."

(Continued From Page 4)

This is how the gambler explains it:

"We do it because it gets under our hides and we can't stop. When a man once gets the habit of betting on horses he is hocked, as a rule, forever. It may begin as a minor amusement, but it becomes an obsession, a disease, like taking drugs. It has a lure which is not altogether due to the money involved. The money is important at first, when the gambler either loses a lot and tries to get it back, or wins a lot and thinks he can keep on doing so. But after a time the money is only a symbol; it is something else, some growing inner excitement or craving which makes him bet. We are all suckers."

Sentiment on gambling is divided. The opposition has come largely from the churches and from organizations and individuals who take the position that legalization would encourage more gambling; that it would take money from the poor which should be spent for food and clothes, and that it would have a bad influence on minors. These opponents also hold that the State should not profit by anything which might be reprehensible from a moral point of view.

Advocates of legalized gambling argue that the State could obtain revenue from a huge reservoir of money, which will be spent on gambling anyway, and at the same time increase respect for the law.

"The person who bets on policy or race horses knows that he is defying the law," said a law enforcement official. "Children learn disrespect for law by seeing gambling going on about them, and it is an easy step to other lawbreaking."

There seems to be no halfway point of view about gambling. One either believes it should be legalized or that it should not, and there is remarkable uniformity in the arguments. A recent survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion brought this out clearly. It showed that in the country as a whole 51 per cent of the people opposed legalized lotteries and that 49 per cent approved them. Comments made to the investigators for the institute were illuminating.

"Gambling in any form is bad for public morals. Government should foster idealism," was one remark. . . . "It would get young children into the gambling habit," was another. . . . "Would cause people to try to get something for nothing." . . . "It'll ruin the kids. They'll think they can make an easy dollar, and keep their families broke stealing money to gamble with, and probably wind up in jail." . . . "The people look to the government to help them, and if the government goes wrong the people follow."

And on the other side:

"There will always be many kinds of gambling, and if the government handles it it will not only give much revenue to the country but, being legalized, will make a cleaner set-up." . "The natural human being is always gambling. Life is a gamble. If we don't gamble we don't achieve anything". . . . . "The American people in general were born gamblers". . . . . "Every one gambles anyway. Government sponsorship would eliminate gambling spirit". . . . . "If gambling was legal like liquor is, we wouldn't have any trouble at all with it."

While the question is being discussed, the bookmakers are taking in money, the bettors on policy are giving their pennies and dimes to the men on street corners, the sweepstakes tickets are still sold and the horses are running. One of the oldest vices in the world goes on, whether one likes it or not.

"GET THE CHILDREN OUT OF THE SCHOOL ROOM"

College Education For Boy Or Girl Who Dislike Study Is Sheer Waste

The self-made man frequently boasts that he is a graduate of the College of Hard Knocks. He brags that he has succeeded in spite of being self-educated and of never having had the advantages of a college education or enjoying the privilege of university life. What the self-made man never seems to consider is how much farther he might have gone had he the background and the benefits of college years.

"It's no distinction to be a college graduate, almost everyone is," a man remarked the other day. "It's silly to assume that because a man or woman was graduated from a university with all the honours and degrees the institution can bestow, he or she is assured a corresponding success in the world. As a matter of fact, the man or woman who has a four-year leap on the college graduate very often out-distances him."

"It may be no distinction to have a university degree, but just try getting a job unless you have one," said another in the group.

In view of these remarks, it is interesting to see that a noted educator said: "Get the children out of the schoolroom. Not preparation for life but participation in life itself is the best part of education."

Whether or not one agrees with the advice to "Get the children out of the schoolroom," how can one do anything but agree with the statement that "It is not preparation for life, but participation in life itself that is the best part of education?"

The knowledge one acquires from books and the wisdom one acquires at first hand should make an unbeatable combination, yet, strangely enough, it is not always so.

The ability to make money has very little, if anything, to do with even the most elementary education. There are men capable of drawing cheques for vast sums of money who are hardly able to do more than sign their names.

One may honour these men for their ability to forge ahead against such odds, but one must pity them, for an ignorant man misses much of the finer things of life. He is inarticulate and usually unappreciative of the things that make life rich and beautiful to those with the mind to understand them.

Many a parent has sacrificed, skimped and saved to put a son through college who would have been a better man had he been put to work instead.

When boys or girls show a tremendous capacity for learning and have an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, it is a crime to deprive them of the chance to study. But when a child or boy or girl shows no disposition to study and has no interest in anything but the pursuit of money or some phase of life apart from book lore, then it is indeed a waste of valuable time and money to keep him in school.

Once in a while a child takes matters in his or her hands and refuses point blank to continue in college or high school, as the case may be. Sometimes it's just a whim they can be talked out of. Sometimes it's lack of patience or interest in a particular study that discourages them. But whatever the cause, the wise parent listens to the reasons advanced and acts according to the best judgment on the individual case.

Fathers and mothers have a way of wanting their children to do certain specific things, like playing the piano, for instance. They neither know nor care whether the child shares their desire—usually he doesn't.

Now, to be able to play the piano or any other musical instrument is something that may be learned, but, unless one has the urge to learn, it's usually a waste of everyone's time and money.

The sooner one can find out what one wants to do in life and what one hopes to get out of it, the sooner one should start doing something about it. Time wasted in other pursuits is precious time lost.—M.M.M. in the "Montreal Gazette."

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MY ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

(Continued from Page 3.)

scarecrows. The earth seemed to dance under my feet—to ebb and flow as the sea for such long terrible nights and days had done. In the hut there was a big black kettle full of rice and salt fish. We dug our hands into it and ate like wolves until, stuffed and drugged with relief, we rolled over on the floor of the hut and fell into a drunken sleep.

When we awoke I suggested that we go immediately to the nearest town and acknowledge our arrival. At first my companions didn't like the idea at all. They insisted that we'd probably be arrested. It would be better, they said, to spend a few days here, eating cocoanuts, foraging for other food and supplies without the authorities knowing about us. But I insisted that that would not be as good for us as going to the authorities immediately—before they heard indirectly about our arrival.

"I'm going to report myself!" I said, starting into the cocoanut grove—"You can stay here if you like." But they fell in behind me and soon we were walking over a narrow road. We saw no one but Negroes—very black and big Negroes speaking English in broad accents, who looked suspiciously at us with big eyes, gave us most of the road when they passed. After two hours we reached the little hamlet of Moruga, which, I learned, was the administrative centre for the southeast coast of Trinidad.

I went directly to the police station. The Constable of Moruga sat behind an old table. He was a tremendous negro with the face and neck of an ape. He was dressed in a military uniform spotlessly clean. We stood before him while he summoned two policemen who towered over us like ebony giants.

"Where do you come from?"

"From French Guiana" I said.

"Where are you going?"

"To the United States."

"For what reason have you landed in Trinidad?" he asked as soon as he had laboriously penciled the previous information on his blotter.

The Constable Orders Food

"Because we have been at sea in a canoe for seventeen days. We were half-drowned. We had no fresh water. No food."

The Constable stood up, went to the telephone, nailed on the wall above our heads, turned the handle. "Six French fugitives landed here last night," he said. He listened to instructions from some superior, then hung up the earpiece.

"Get eighteen loaves of bread," he said to his policeman. "Get six pounds of rice, six pounds of sugar, six pounds of coffee, six pounds of codfish, twelve packages of cigarettes." He made out an order of some kind and signed it with a rubber stamp. "Give this to the storekeeper," he ordered, and when the two policemen had left he turned to us and began reading, from a notebook.

"Hear Ye the law of Trinidad and be guided accordingly!" he said. "No French convict escaping from Devil's Island and reaching the shore of Trinidad will be arrested by any authority—unless after landing on Trinidad he breaks a law, regulation, or disturbs the peace. If the fugitive arrives by a boat which is still seaworthy he will be given food and allowed to embark again. If the boat is not seaworthy, he will be given transportation to Port-of-Spain, accompanied by a police officer who will escort him directly to the Controller of the Port.

"Is your boat seaworthy?" he asked.

"No!" I almost shouted.

"I will have to inspect it and make sure," the Constable said. When the food had arrived he took us down the road in an old car, then we walked down the path to the sea. He looked at the canoe.

"Would you like to go to sea in a thing, like that!" I asked. "Look, the hull is already splitting open!"

In Jail For Safety

The giant Negro scratched his head, looked for a few moments out over the wave-chopped sea and then shook his head. "I'll take you to Port--of-Spain!" he said.

Back at the police station he gave us each a bottle of beer. A Negro woman prepared a meal for us—rice and baked plantains fresh fish, steaming coffee, preserved mangoes, salt beef. She would accept no payment.

We drove during the afternoon through the island, passing a constant stream of Negroes and donkeys, until we reached Port-of-Spain. Here we were taken to the military prison. Our things were searched, our names taken, and we were locked up in one of the guard rooms.

"This is to notify you," said the sargeant in charge, "that you are not under arrest. But you must stay here—where the French Consul can't get you—until the Controller looks into your case." A large meal was served to us in the guard room and after eating it we fell asleep, and slept soundly until nine o'clock next morning.

Arriving in New York City after 22 months of amazing adventure, Belbenoit (centre) was bes ieged by reporters, but his thrilling story of escape is printed exclusively in (name of city), by (name of paper).

Shortly after ten o'clock a man in civilian clothes was admitted to the guard room.

I nicknamed this man, after a short while, "My Friend."

"Where are you going, my friend..... What can we do for you, my friend.....I will see what I can do for you, my friend", he said, asking endless questions all of which I answered frankly.

'Follow me, my friend," he said at last, knocking on the door. It was opened immediately. He led us out of the military prison, walked with us down the street until we came to a place where a sign with "Salvation Army" painted on it hung over the sidewalk. We apparently had been expected because a dining-room table had been set with six plates. A Captain Heap and his wife introduced themselves to us. Mrs. Heap, in spite of our insistence that she not do so, began waiting on us, serving us with better food than we had tasted in many cruel years Neither Casquette nor Berbert had eaten at a table for fifteen years, and all of us, accustomed to being treated like beasts, had tears in our eyes.

The Joy Of Tasting Freedom

"This is where you will stay, my friend," said the plain clothes officer. "I will return to talk with you to-morrow, my friend," he added as he took his departure. Captain Heap told us that he was an intelligence officer assigned to the special supervision of administering to the needs and fate of fugitive from Devils Island. Before 1931, he said, fugitives were not allowed freedom on Trinidad. Up to that time Venezuela welcomed escaped prisoners, and let them live in freedom. But now Venezuela had passed a law ordering the arrest and imprisonment—at hard labour—of all French Guiana fugitives, and Trinidad and its people, who had continually criticized the existence of the French penal colony and the methods used there had passed a law under which French Guiana fugitives would be given a twenty-four day permission to reside, and a means of continuing their flight to some other country.

We lived in the Salvation Army's depot, now, without a care in the world for our present safety, free to come and go as we pleased, to visit the cinemas or any other place which we desired. Several people visited the depot and left food, cigarettes and clothing for us. But after the first day of excitedly sampling our freedom, we went to work writing letters to friends and acquaintances—seeking funds for buying passages, on a friendly steamer, to another port. Panama wrote to a friend in Colombia. Dardar, Berbert and Casquette hadn't any friends, and expected nothing.

Chiflot, I discovered, had 4,000 francs in a money belt. He said he would buy a passage on a German ship and go to Europe to see his mother before she died. But to do that he needed a passport. We went to the Spanish quarter to see if we conld get one. As usual in such matters, it proved to be simple, a matter of price. A Venezuelan barber gave us the address of a former Venezuelan General now in exile from his own country, but apparently still having some friends across the gulf. The General had his headquarters over a drug store He told us to come back in three days.

In three days Chiflot had a Venezuelan passport with all the necessary visas, he was now a Venezuelan citizen named Chiffiara!

"My mother will be glad to see me—no matter what name I arrive under!" he said. "Better a live Venezuelan than a dead Frenchman!"

A week after our arrival he boarded a ship for Hamburg. I saw him off at the pier, hoping that I too would receive some money from my cables and airmailed letters—and be able to embark

(Continued On Page 55)

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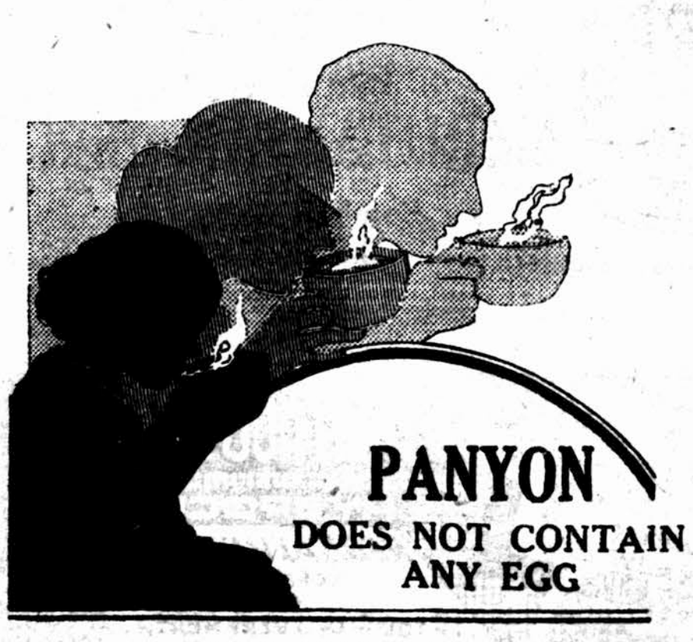

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EINSTEIN DEPLORES BARBARIZATION OF POLITICS

Famous Scientist Holds Linking Of Religion And Morality In The Past Responsible For Weakening Of Moral Thought And Sentiment

Dr. Albert Einstein blamed a "serious weakening of moral thought and sentiment" during the last century or so for the "barbarization of political ways in our time."

The famous mathematician told the graduating class of Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania) in a commencement address that "taken together with the terrifying efficiency of the new technical means, that barbarization already forms a fearful threat for the civilized world."

Before an audience which packed Clothier Memorial he read, in a low voice, without emotion and with hardly a gesture, his six-page manuscript which included sharp implied criticism of dictator countries, especially Germany, and emphasized a plea for tolerance in the "widest sense," without which Dr. Einstein contended, there could be "no question of true morality.

"Morality in the sense here briefly indicated," he said "is not a fixed and stark system. It is rather a standpoint from which all questions which arise in life could and should be judged. It is a task never finished, something always present to guide our judgment and to inspire our conduct."

At this point Dr. Einstein voiced what many in the audience interpreted as a criticism of concentrated wealth, as an indirect appeal to the United States to reject isolationist doctrine and take the lead in creating a world order of security and justice.

He followed up this appeal by deploring a "passive" or "indifferent" attitude on the part of those whose countries were affected by persecution or "massacre."

Ideal Of Morality

The speaker made his points through the media of three questions. Referring to the ideal of "true morality" he asked:

"Can you imagine that any man truly filled with this ideal can be content:

"Were he to receive from his fellow men a much greater return in goods and services than most other men ever receive?

"Were his country, because it feels itself for the time being militarily secure, to stand aloof from the aspiration to create a supernational system of security and justice?

"Could he look on passively, or perhaps even with indifference, when elsewhere in the world innocent people are being brutally persecuted, deprived of their rights or even massacred?"

Dr. Einstein added:

"To ask these questions is to answer them!"

Later, during luncheon, he voiced the belief that the democracies would never yield to dictatorships and said that there was, in his opinion, "more purpose to what the democracies are doing than appears on the surface."

In his address, prefatory to discussing the present state of world morality, Dr. Eeinstein called attention to certain "elementary psychological ideas" and warned that "if men as individuals surrender to the call of their elementary instincts, avoiding pain and seeking satisfaction only for their own selves, the result for them all taken together must be a state of insecurity, of fear and of promiscuous misery."

"If, besides that," he went on, "they use their intelligence from an individualist, that is, a selfish standpoint, building up their life on the illusion of a happy unattacked existence, things will be hardly better."

He contended that men should be guided by such principles that "by following them there should accrue to all as great a measure as possible of security and satisfaction and as small a measure as possible of suffering.

The "universal moral idea," Dr. Einstein said, owed its original strength to a link with religion, but he declared that in one sense that close association was "fatal" for the moral idea, and he appealed for the development of the moral sense outside the religious sphere also.

Science And Religion

The growth of the natural sciences weakened still more in modern times "the religious sentiment of the peoples," the speaker said, adding:

"The casual and objective mode of thinking—though not necessarily in contradiction with the religious sphere—leaves in most people little room for a deepening religious sense. And because of the traditional close link between religion and morals, that has brought with it, in the last hundred years or so, a serious weakening of moral thought and sentiment. That, to my mind, is a main cause for the barbarization of political ways in our time."

In an obvious attack upon regimentation and restriction of freedom in education, Dr. Einstein said that moral conduct meant a "sociable interest in a happier lot for all men" and then went on to say:

"This conception implies one requirement above all— that every individual should have the opportunity to develop gifts which may be latent in him. Alone in that way can the individual obtain the satisfaction to which he is justly entitled; and alone in that way can the community achieve its richest flowering. For everything that is really great and inspiring is created by the individual who can labour in freedom. Restriction is justified only in so far as it may be needed for the security of existence."

Dr. Einstein walked bareheaded in the academic procession preceding the commencement exercises. He was introduced by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of the college, who contrasted the "happy life" here and the situation elsewhere in the world.—"New York Times."

MY ESCAPE FRO M DEVIL'S ISLAND

(Continued From Page 54)

like a human being and not a slinking beast.

Aid From The Inspector General

I went to the bank every day. "Nothing, sorry!" said the teller each time. My companions begged me to stay with them and with them seek a better boat in which to continue our flight. I waited until June 6th and then went to the office of the Inspector General of Police "My Friend," to whom I had talked, made the appointment and accompanied me.

The Inspector General an elderly British Army Officer, who spoke beautiful French, talked with me for half an hour.

"Two things about the French I cannot understand—or stomach!" he said with a twist of his mustache. "One is their French Foreign Legion—and the other is Devil's Island!"

Then he asked me to wait in an ante-chamber while he talked with "My Friend." When he came out I stood stiffly at attention.

"We are going to give you a boat. Go through the harbour and see if you can find a boat such as you will need, for sale. Then turning to "My Friend" he said: "There ought to be some fisherman's boat that would serve admirably."

At eleven o'clock the next day we had a boat. Casquette had spied it a few feet off the dock where several police launches were tied. It was a life-boat, rigged with a mast and sail. "With such a boat," Casquette laughed happily, "we can go to China!"

A naval officer inspected the boat with us. He authorizes its purchase by the government from its owner, then ordered a government carpenter to be put at our disposal.

"Tell the carpenter what you want done with the boat and he will do it." he said, then he asked me to make a list of materials and supplies which would be needed for the trip. A policeman would buy them for us from the wharf front stores.

Belbenoit Charts A Course

On a dining-room table at the Salvation Army depot I spread out a Marine chart which a man had given us.

"We must not let ourselves be swept on a beach in either Venezuela or Colombia." I said. "We can reach the United States by skirting the west Indies, putting in now and then on a British Island for rest and supplies, and continuing through the Caribbean until we reached Miami."

I picked out the islands on the chart—Tobago, 100 miles north of Trinidad, then Crenada seventy-five miles farther, then St. Vincent, then St. Lucia, St. Kitts. The Salvation Army Captain said that he would write the depots in those islands to be on the lookout for us—to help us.

"We'll have to keep clear of Martinique and Guadeloupe!" Casquette warned. "If we land in the French Island we'll get a quick ticket back to Devil's Island.

"Puerto Rico is American!" I said. "Nothing to fear there. Haiti will be safe. Cuba we'd better skirt until, off Havana, we head north for key West. All the journey," I said, "will be in frequent sight of land. When we loose sight of one island another will appear ahead of us! It's not too bad a road to freedom!"

In two days the boat was ready for sea. The bow had been decked over, the gunwales raised on both sides. Captain Heap had bought provisions. Compass, cook stove, charcoal, pots, hurricane lamp, had been donated by other well-wishers. We asked the Inspector General for a document stating that the boat and equipment had been given us, that it was ours and that we had not stolen it. The Inspector replied that he couldn't issue such a document.

"Many of you fugitives whom we help end up in Venezuela and we have received so many notes from Venezuela and Colombia, accusing us of aiding illegal entry into their countries, that we have to stop issuing papers of any kind. But the boat is yours—and good luck!"

British Tow Them To Sea

On June 10th, a British navy launch towed us out to sea.

"Don't be afraid to steer for the east," the pilot said. "There are very strong currents. Pass to the east of the Antillos!"

He towed us for more than an hour, got us safely through the turbulent water of the Dragon's Mouth, took us ten miles off shore and then let go the tow line. The sea was rough, but we had a good boat. We hoisted the new sail.

"Due East!" I said to Casquette.

He looked as his compass. "But if I steer East I'm going to throw the boat ashore!" he said.

"Make it slightly north of east then," I suggested, "until we pass Trinidad."

"North of East steering, in these currents, will land us in Colombia," growled Berbert.

Casquette hesitated at the steering wheel. I looked at my four companions Was the same thing going to happen, the same old controversy, anger, quarrelling going to descend upon us again? Hadn't we quarrelled enough during the terrible voyage from Devil's Island to Trinidad? I felt suddenly very angry.

"Steer as I tell you to—or put me ashore and leave me behind!" I said.

(To be continued next week.)

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"When I was twenty-one I made a resolution to get rich."

"You haven't done so, anyway."

"No; I found it was easier to change my mind."

DESERT TRAVEL DE LUXE

The Syrian desert now is traversed by a new type of trailer constructed on the principle of the lightweight stainless steel trains.

It weighs 28,000 pounds, is powered by a 150-horsepower Diesel tractor, carries 14 passengers and attains a speed of 65 miles an hour. Passengers are provided all the comforts usually associated with Pullman travel.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

CREW'S WEIGHT: The total weight of the crew is 1,448 pounds. Adding up the differences in weights between the members of the crew, we get 60 lbs., which is also the difference in weight between the stroke and the coxswain.

• • •

Submarine: It is possible to go 38 miles in the restricted area.

• • •

Catch Puzzle: The number is 7.

• • •

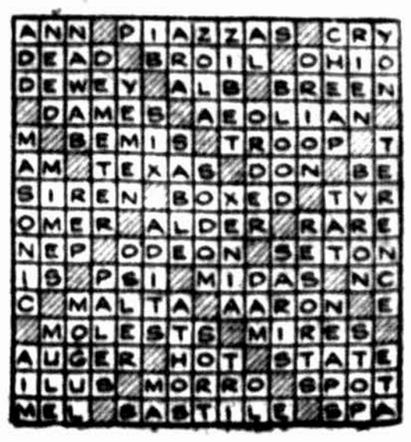
Puzzle Watch: The words in the dial are: Umbra, Umbrage, Brag, Rag, Rage, Age, Gem, Gemini, Minimum, Mum.

• • •

Too Much: "We will go at two minutes to two, to two twenty-two, to 222 Twoley Street."

• • •

Word Square: The words in the square are: Editor, desire, island, tiaras, ornate, Redsea.



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The short-sighted old lady had spent a long time in the curiosity shop.

"What is that ugly Oriental figure in the corner worth?" she asked at last

"Quite ten thousand," whispered the horrified salesman. "That's the proprietor."

* * * *

A man was standing disconsolately on the village station platform. On being asked by the stationmaster why he looked so forlorn, he replied: "Why, I missed that train by only half a minute!"

"Oh, is that all?" said the stationmaster. "Why, to look at ye, a body'd think ye'd missed it by at least half an hour!"

* * * *

"Sometimes," said Mrs. de Vere, "it will be necessary for you to help the butler upstairs"

"I understand, madam," replied the new maid; "when he's had one over the odd."

* * * *

When the recent earthquake shook a row of houses, one man was flung violently out of bed.

Turning sulkily to his wife, he remarked: "All right, all right, Ethel! I was just going to get up, anyway."

* * * *

Said the judge: "The jury are agreed that you called the plaintiff liar, a swindler, a blackguard, and a rogue? You agree?...Yes? ...Have you anything to add?"

"No, I can control myself," replied the defendant.

* * * *

"I've engaged a quintet to play the background music for the love scene," said the Assistant Film Producer.

"How many guys play in this quintet?" demanded the Producer.

"Five, of course."

"Aw, shucks! Go and get me a bigger quintet!"

* * * *

A woman rushed wildly into the station. Her train was pulling in and she wanted two tickets to Duluth. She ran up to the window and, very much out of breath, said: "Toodle do looth."

The agent looked at her and replied: "Tra la la."

* * * *

The temperance lecturer was trying to convince his audience of the evils of drink.

"If all the money spent on intoxicants," he declaimed, "were saved, everyone in this country would be able to build two houses."

"Just a moment," interrupted a quiet-looking man in the audience, "who'd live in the other one?"

* * * *

The railway porter looked searchingly at the three blondes waiting on the platform.

"Aren't you the crooning trio who sang on the radio to-night?"

"That's right," one of them told him. "We were making our debut on the air."

"And where are you girls bound for now?" "We're just off to the North of Scotland." The porter sniffed.

"H'm," he remarked, "I suppose that's as good a place to hide as any!"

* * * *

The ambitious young actor had set out to conquer the provinces with "Hamlet", but the tour soon ended and he was compelled to walk home.

"Didn't they like you?" asked a sympathetic friend.

"They didn't seem to," replied the actor, sadly.

"But didn't they ask you to come before the curtain?"

"Ask me!" repeated the would-be Hamlet, with tears in his eyes. "Ask me! They even dared me."

It happened at an Air Raid Precautions rehearsal.

"Excuse me, madam," said the young instructor, "but you're wearing your gas-mask wrongly."

"As a matter of fact, young man," replied the woman, acidly, "I haven't got a gas-mask on!"

* * *

Wishing to make his daughter efficient in business methods, a city man persuaded her to keep a note of her daily expenses.

On glancing over her little book, he noticed a number of entries marked "G.O.K."

He asked the girl what "G.O.K." meant, and discovered it stood for "goodness only knows."

* * * *

Calabash was seated in his office when the 'phone rang.

"Hullo, is that Mr. Calabash?" came a voice over the wire.

"Yes," replied Mr. Calabash. "Who is this?"

"This is Johnson, Johnson, Johnson and Johnson, lawyers."

"Oh, good-morning, good morning, good morning, good morning."

Hiram walked four miles over the hills to call on the girl of his dreams. For a long time they sat silent on a bench by the side of her log cabin; but after a while Hiram sidled closer to her.

"Mary," he began, "I've got a good clearin' over thar, an' a team an' wagon, and some hawks and cows, an' I reckon on buildin' a house an'——"

Here he was interrupted by Mary's mother.

"Mary," she called, in a loud voice, "is that young man thar yit?"

Back came the answer: "No, ma, but he's gittin't thar."

* * * *

The wife of a prominent townsman was out for a walk and got caught in a heavy shower.

Entering a shop for shelter, she made several purchases, and happened to remark to the assistant that the shop seemed very quiet for what should be a busy day.

"Yes, that is so," replied the girl. And, looking out of the window, she added: "But what respectable person would venture out on a day like this?"

"Ever been in an aeroplane smash, Donald?"

"I dinna remember!"

"Ye dinna remember?"

"No! After ye've been mairrit twenty years ye dinna notice sich trifles!"

* * *

Mr. Jones came down to breakfast in a very bad temper.

"It's no good!" he stormed at his wife. "I'm going to give that new chauffeur notice. That's twice he's nearly killed me."

"Oh, darling," said his wife, "couldn't you give him another chance?"

* * *

When Mark Twain was editing a newspaper, a subscriber wrote and asked him what he could do about a horse which suffered from attacks of dizziness.

"I'm afraid he'll get worse if something is not done soon," said the man.

Mark Twain replied: "Our advice, based on careful study, is to take him some time when he is not dizzy and sell him to a stranger."

Our Humorist At Large

"Beg pardon, Mum, the Admiral sends his compliments and asks if you could splash some through the first porthole on left."

ALWAYS THE GENTLEMAN.

"Be carefut to clean my shoes perfectly—I have to administer a kick to a very important personage."

"Pardon me, is my colleague here?"

"Yes, but he has gone again."

"How stupid! We arranged to meet here."

"Half the Council were for shorts and half weren't."

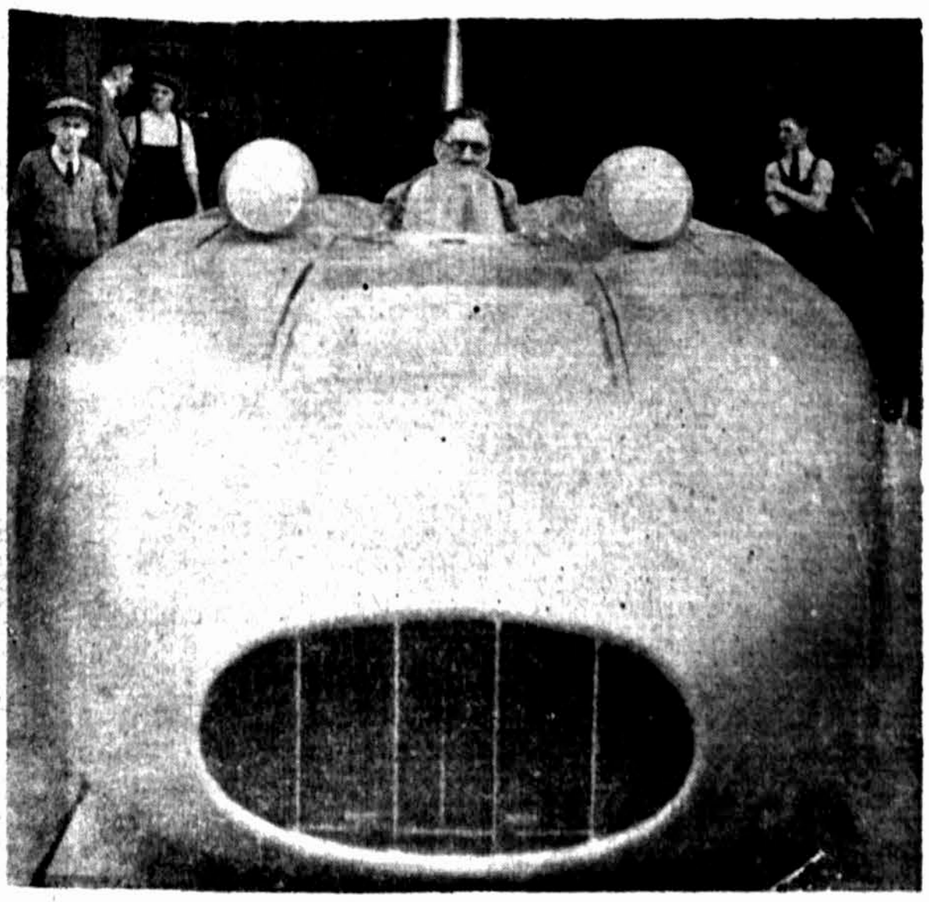
"You have not alter... ex-cept that you wear your hair differ...tly."

Motorist: "It was your fault. ... you should have sounded your horn."

Pilgrims crossing Mahagunus Pass on the way to the Amarnath Caves in Kashmir.

Joe Louis, Heavyweight Champion, as the Farmer's Boy in search of fitness.

Czech artillery arriving at the German frontier, in the Sudeten districts, to answer Hitler's challenge.



Captain George Eyston in the cockpit of "Thunderbolt", in which he set the present world speed record of 312 miles an hour, at Chiswick, London.

Congress Workers of Mahakoshal (C. P.) touring villages for propaganda work in connection with the forthcoming session of the Congress.

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